THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

V. 0.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY DAVD MACLEAN, FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS, At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance. ☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1825. Vol. 8...No. 19.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE highest, and probably a higher price than is given by any other person in this place, will be given in good Merchantable WHEAT, at the

Eagle Steam-Mill,

above the Monongahela bridge.

James Cuddy.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 25 3t*

SIXTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

Grand Masonic Hall LOTTERY OF KNTUCKY,

Intended to be drawn January.

35 *Numbers*—9 *Ballots be drawn.*

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$2,000		$2,000
1 "	1,000		1,000
1 "	530		530
32 Prizes of	100		3,200
32 "	50		1,600
32 "	25		800
64 "	10		640
128 "	5		640
2,976 "	2		5,952
3,267 Prizes.			$16,362

6,546 Tickets only! being one ticket to a Prize.

This is a Lottery formed by the binary combination of 35 Numbers—upon the same principles as the 4th and 5th Classes, which have been promptly drawn, and have given perfect satisfaction.

Present Price of Tickets $2 50.

☞ Orders for the above Tickets received at the Office of

J. TOWE,

Corner of Market and 3rd Streets.

Jan. 21—3t.

ADAMS & HUTCHISON

HAVE just received on Consignment, at their Warehouse, in FRONT, near Market Street, a quantity of

American Pent WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1¼ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co. of Philipsburg, Pa. which they offer for sale the Philadelphia prices.

—*ALSO IN STORE*—

Juniata Bar Iron, Ditto Nails & Brads, Geneva Window Glass, Trotter Rifle Powder, Kentuckian Tobacco, Feathers &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824.—1

WANTED

A MACHINIST, who is acquated with the business of a Cotton Factory, and capable of making and repairing the necessary Machinery.

ALSO,

A good, experienced, and fit hand to *Superintend a Carding Room.* He must be a complete Order, and master of that business.

A Machinist with a family would be preferred, and will be accommodated with a house and garden. Application to be made to

David Logan

Corner of Ferry & Water Sts.

TO LET,

The Corner Brick House,

On Ferry and Water streets. Being large, it would answer a Wholesale Merchant or a Lawyer. Also

THE HOUSE

At present occupied by Mr. Burgess, next Mrs. Collins'.

And the BRICK HOUSE,

Corner of First and Ferry Streets, now occupied by Mrs. Neville.

Dec. 24—tf. D. L.

Lawrence & Bainbridge

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership under the name of

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The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCE.

James Ingles, Esq. John Bustard, Louisville. J. & C. R. Gibson, B. Hayden, Cincinnati. Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling. James Addis & Son, Eichbaum, Johnston, Wm. Ball, A. W. Anderson, R. L. & H. Pittsburgh.

August 20—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

MAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on his manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Still, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers wholesale and retail low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, fuller's hats, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machine for steam boats and hotels, &c. made to order at the shortest notice.

Lewis Peterson.

Oct. 1, 18[illegible]—tf.

A FARM FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, About Thirty Acres OF **LAND,**

SITUATE a mile and a half from the City of Pittsburgh, on the north side of the Allegheny River, and adjoining the farm of Mr. Hare.—About 20 acres of the Land are clear, a convenient Dwelling House, Stable and Barn, are erected upon it. An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber, residing on the farm.

George Thomas.

January 7, 1825—3.*

J. GALLAGHER,

BELL & BRASS FOUNDER,

In Second Street, two doors east of Wood, (*Adjoining the Tin and Copper shop of L. Peterson,*)

PITTSBURGH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he will be happy to execute all orders for any articles in his line, at the shortest notice, and in the best manner.

Church, Court-House, Academy, Factory, and Tavern

BELLS,

Made to any size.

ALSO,

Still-Cocks, Rivets, Spelter Solder,

And every description of

BRASS CASTINGS,

FOR STEAM ENGINES, FACTORIES, &c.

☞ Highest price given for old Copper, Brass, Pewter, &c.

January 7, 1825—3m.*

CONEMAUGH SALT,

AND

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.

300 Barrels SALT,
25 Barrels Very Fair SUGAR.
15 hhds. *LEAF TOBACCO.*

FOR SALE BY

Allen & Grant.

Nov. 5, 1824.—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kinds of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton.

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and Recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the ninth day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment agreeable to a provision therein made.

The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business, under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19 Sansom-street, Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks County, Assignees.

Nov. 26, 1824.—[Dec. 3.90.]

An Ordinance

For the appointment of a Wharf Master, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That from and after the passage of this ordinance, any vessel whose tonnage shall be more than five tons, and which shall land at any of the public wharves or landing places within the city, for the purpose of loading or unloading, for each and every time the said vessel shall so land, the owner, or owners, master or supercarco of said vessel shall pay to the wharf master, the sum of five cents for each and every ton contained in the measurement of said vessel, (which tonnage shall be ascertained by the wharf master either by measurement, or other means satisfactory to him;) and if any vessel shall remain at any of the public wharves or landing places as aforesaid for a longer term than forty-eight hours (Sundays excepted) for each and every twenty four hours the said vessel shall so remain, the owner or owners, master or supercargo of said vessel shall pay to the wharf master the sum of one cent for each and every ton contained in the measurement of the said vessel: and it shall be the duty of the master or owner of any vessel which shall land as aforesaid, to remove the same to whatever station the wharf master may or shall direct the said vessel to load or unload; and each and every owner or owners, master or supercargo of any vessel, as aforesaid, who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section, on conviction thereof before the Mayor, or any of the aldermen of the city, shall pay the sum of twenty dollars with costs of suit.

Sec. 2. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the herein after described portions of the Monongahela beach shall be the landing places allotted for the different kinds of boats, to wit:—From Grant street to one hundred and fifty feet below the Monongahela bridge, shall be the landing for Farmer and Family boats—from thence to the south-east end of the Market street wharf shall be the landing for Keel, Barge, and Flat boats, which are engaged in the freighting business—from thence to Ferry street shall be the landing for Steam boats—from Ferry street to Redoubt alley shall also be a landing for Farmer and Family boats—and from thence to Penn street shall be the landing for the repairing of boats, for keeping boats which are for sale, and also for such boats as are not landing for the purpose of loading and unloading: and each and every owner or owners master, agent or super cargo of any vessel, who shall neglect or refuse to comply with any of the provisions of this section, on conviction thereof before the Mayor or any of the Aldermen of the city, shall pay the sum of three dollars, with costs of suit.

Sec. 3. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That any boat kept for sale, or any boat which shall occupy the landing not for the purpose of loading or unloading, the owner, owners, master, agent or supercargo of said boat, shall pay to the wharf-master, the sum of 25 cents for each and every month the said boat shall have remained at the landing, as provided in the second section of this ordinance; and each and every owner or agent of said vessel who shall refuse to comply with the provisions of this section, on conviction thereof before the Mayor or any of the Aldermen of the city, shall pay the sum of one dollar, with costs of suit.

Sec. 4. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That farmers coming with the produce of their farms, for the purpose of exposing the same for sale; and also farmers who are ascending or descending the river, may land, unload or reload their boats and depart without being subject to the payment of wharfage. But if any of the said boats shall remain a longer term than thirty-six hours, Sundays excepted, or engage to take freight, such boats shall be subject to the provision of the first section of this ordinance.

Sec. 5. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Select and Common Councils shall, at their first meeting after the passing of this ordinance, and annually thereafter, on the day appointed for choosing the Mayor and other City Officers, and in the same manner, choose one suitable person of the city of Pittsburgh as Wharf Master, who, before he enters on the duties of his office, shall give bond, with two or more sufficient sureties, to the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the duties enjoined on him; and he shall also take an oath or affirmation before the Mayor or Recorder, that he will well and truly, to the best of his knowledge, perform the duties of Wharf-Master.

Sec. 6. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Wharf-Master shall provide suitable books, at the expense of the city—he shall keep a register of the arrival and departure of all vessels engaged in the freighting business, to and from the city, and as far as is convenient, keep an aggregate account of the freight of each vessel. He shall keep a regular account of all moneys received, and on the first Monday in each and every month, pay to the City Treasurer, two-thirds of the moneys he shall have received during the preceding month, retaining the other one third as a compensation in full for his services. He shall exhibit his books and accounts to any joint committee that may be appointed by the Councils for the purpose of examining the same. He shall point out the place for boats to load and unload, and he may permit, if he should think it expedient, boats to land for the purpose of loading and unloading, contrary to the provisions of the second section of this Ordinance—and he shall deliver to his successor in office all books and papers pertaining to the office of Wharf-Master.

Sec. 7. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the moneys arising from this Ordinance shall be appropriated for five years for the improvement of the public wharves and landing places.

Sec. 8. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That so much of any Ordinance as is hereby altered or supplied be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a Law the 7th day of January, A. D. 1825.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Pres. Com. Council.

ATTEST—E. J. ROBERTS, *Clk. Com. Council.*

James Ross,
Pres. Sel. Council.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clk. Sel. Council.*

Jan. 21.—3t.

Pittsburgh Prices-Current.

[*Corrected weekly for the Gazette.*]

Articles.	*per*	$ cts.	$ cts.	*Remarks.*
ASHES, pot	lb	4 a	4½	in demand
pearl [sc. salts]	-	3½ a	4	-
Axes	doz	14 a 16		plenty
Bacon	lb		6	-
Butter, in kegs,	-	5	6	-
Coals	bush		3	-
Candles	lb		10	plenty
Copperas	-	4 a	4½	in fair dem.
Cheese	-	5½ a	6	-
Cordage, Ky.	-		7	litl. wanted
Cotton	-		16	scarce
Feathers	-	28	30	in fair dem.
Flour	bbl	3 a	3 50	-
Grain, wheat	bush		50	in demand
barley	-		56	-
rye	-		25	-
corn	-		20	dull
Glass, 8 by 10	box		4	plenty
10 by 12	-		4 75	-
12 by 18	-		10	-
bottles, porter	gross		8	-
gallon	-		2 50	-
½ do.	-		1 50	-
¼ do.	-		93	-
pint	-		67	-
Gunpowder	kegs	5 a	5 50	-
Hemp	ton		90	litl. wanted
Hides, Spanish	lb	16 a	21	in demand
green	-		5	-
Iron, bar, Juniata	ton		110	-
rolled	-	95 a	100	plenty
sheet	cwt		11	-
pig-metal	ton	35 a	40	in demand
steel, country	cwt		8	plenty
sad irons	lb		6	reg. dem.
Lead in pigs	-		9	scarce
bars	-		10	-
Shot, all sizes	-	10		-
Leather, sole	-	25 a	28	reg. dem.
Lard	-		6	-
Nails, Junia. bra. 10d	-		7½	-
8	-		8	-
6	-		8½	-
4	-	9½ a	10½	-
other	-	5½ a	8	dull sale
Paper, cap, No. 1	ream	3 a	3 50	plenty
No. 2	-	2 50 a	2 75	-
No. 3	-	2 a	2 25	-
letter	-	2 25 a	3	-
crown wrap.	-		1 25	in demand
medium do.	-		2	-
Pork	lb	5		-
Potatoes	bush		25	-
Sugar, N. O.	lb	11 a	12	scarce
country	-	7 a	8	-
Salt, Conemaugh,	280	3		plenty
Soap	lb	5 a	5½	-
Sifters, wi. no. 14, 16	doz	6 65 a	7 60	-
Spades and shovels	-		9	-
Tobacco, kegs, Ky.	-	5 a	6	plenty
leaf	-	3 a	3½	in fair dem.
Tallow, rendered	-		8	plenty
rough	-	5½ a	6	-
Wax, bees'	-		30	in dem.
Wool hats	doz	5 a	6	plenty
Whiskey, old	gal		25	scarce
new	-	14 a	17	
Yarn, Phœnix Factory, No. 5 to 10	lb		27½	wholesale
No 1 Sheetings	yd		13½	by the piece
2 do	-		13	-

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

FIFTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

Will positively be drawn on the 9th of March, 1825, and finished in a few minutes.

Sixty Nos.—Eight numbers to be drawn.

Scheme.

1 Prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000	
1 "	10,000	is	10,000	
2 "	5,000	is	10,000	
2 "	2,128	is	4,256	
20 "	1,000	is	20,000	
30 "	500	is	15,000	
52 "	100	is	5,200	
104 "	50	is	5,200	
1300 "	15	is	20,800	
10608 "	8	is	84,864	
12,130 Prizes.			$205,820	
22,100 Blanks.				

TICKETS $7.

Halves $3 50 | *Quarters* $1 75

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Street PITTSBURGH.

January 14, 1825.

LAND FOR SALE.

8 Tracts of Depreciation Lands,

IN Deer and Indiana townships, viz.—Five Tracts in Deer, Nos. 179, 180, 185, 189, and 190,—And three in Indiana, Nos. 29, 30, and 55, all in Cunningham's District of Depreciation Lands. Any person wishing to purchase, can know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the Allegheny River, at the mouth of Puckety Creek.

Alex. Logan,
Agent for the Proprietors.

Jan. 21, 1825.—4t.

Notice to Creditors.

MY CREDITORS are hereby notified that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several acts of Insolvency of this commonwealth, and that the said Court have appointed the *seventh day of February,* for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, when and where you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Lawrence Mullenix,

Jan. 14, 1825—3t. *Farmer, Ross township*

To My Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the 7th day of February next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Bayard Ernest,

Pitt Township, Jan. 21.—3t Iron Founder.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Proposed restoration of the Jews.—The Gazette of Spires, assures its readers, that the house of Rothschilds has recently received proposals from the Sublime Porte for a loan to a considerable amount, and an offer of the entire of Palestine as a security for the payment. In consequence, adds the paper, a confidential agent has been despatched by that house to Constantinople, to examine into the validity of the pledge offered by the Turkish Cabinet.

Remarks.—At the first glance of the above, we were inclined to believe, that it was intended as a satire upon the prevailing custom of raising loans for different nations, and upon any security by the Rothschilds and other bankers of great capital, but upon a nearer view of the subject, the proposition may be supposed by some, to embrace higher and more important objects, and may be seized upon by those, whose religious impressions and readings dwell with confidence and security on the restoration of the Jews. We have, therefore, determined to bestow a few thoughts upon the report, which embraces a subject never without interest.

It would not be surprising, if the grand seignor was to accept a loan from the Rothschilds, neither would it astonish us, if he was to offer the Holy Land as security, but under that government, which is a government of religion, it would be impossible for the sultan to offer a guarantee to the transfer, or to alienate any part of the Turkish territory. We have seen how difficult it has been to bring over the divan to consent for a transfer of Wallachia and Moldavia provinces not actually Turkish, but only recognized as such, by the appointment of Hospodars. We have seen a powerful Russian army on its march to Constantinople, and nothing, but the dismemberment of the empire, induced the Turkish government to consent to the transfer of two very unimportant provinces—nay, even now, two years since the treaty was signed, and the Cossacks fell back from the Danube, the divan still refuse to surrender them.—Let us imagine the difficulties, therefore, of any peaceable transfer of Palestine.

There are three mosques which all Mussulmen hold most sacred, the one at Mecca, the other at Medina, and the mosque of the Caliph Omar at Jerusalem. To each of these pilgrims annually resort, and Jerusalem is considered by the Turks as the third holy city. The tombs of the patriarchs, and of our mothers, equally their fathers and their mothers as the descendants of Ishmael, are in their possession and kept with the utmost veneration. There is no transfer of the land of Canaan which the sultan can make, that will be respected by the Turks. He may take a loan and give a deed, but its validity will never be recognized by the Mussulmen, they never will consent to allow the Jews to govern in the Holy Land, and any peaceable attempt of that nature, will be the signal of a general massacre of the chosen people. The land of Canaan is to be recovered by the sword, not acquired by the purse strings.

Advocate.

The following paragraphs are selected from a communication in the New-York Daily Advertiser:

The culture of opium----The mode I have adopted with much success has been to raise the large headed poppy, (say 8 or 9 inches circumference,) and plant them in rows---to make the incision with a gauged instrument or lancet, and immediately absorb the juice with a sponge, which, when charged, is squeezed out on a plate to evaporate; then wash the sponge in alcohol, to dissolve the resin still adhering to it.

Gauge to divide boards and plank.---I was surprised to see not only boards, but plank, divided by a common carpenter's gauge, only made large and strong, and applied first on one side and then on the other, instead of sawing, as commonly practised. The operation is more expeditious, and leaves the edge of the plank smooth; it is not necessary to cut half the thickness on each side, but as the glazier cuts glass with his diamond, so this cut enables the workman to break the board asunder: no wood is lost.

State Resources—In the preamble to a resolution offered in the House of Representatives of this state, by Mr. F. Smith, the amount of money due for unpatented lands, and unpaid, is stated at "*upwards of a million and a half of dollars.*" Gov. Shulze, in alluding to this subject, found it convenient to talk of it as of a mere two penny matter, not worth a moment's serious attention. The state debts were blazoned forth with wonderful ingenuity, and harped on with most doleful lamentations. But that fund, which if honestly secured and applied, would pay all we owe, and leave a large balance in the treasury, was treated as slightingly as though it scarce deserved notice. From this transaction it is clear that if his misrepresentations were penned knowingly and intentionally Mr. Shulze must be an *adept in politics*, or if with a *bona fide* belief in their fulness, fairness, and accuracy, then he must truly be a *dab* at *book-keeping*. *York Recorder.*

A curious fact has come out—that a treaty concluded with the Indians in Mr. Jefferson's time, and carried into effect---was never submitted to the Senate for ratification, and no vestige of it is found in the public archives. Mr. Jefferson, in a letter on the subject, recognizes the copy now produced by the Indians, as genuine, and attributes the omission to neglect. It's odd. *V. Record.*

For the curious. In digging a cellar on the island opposite this town, at the depth of about five feet, several Indian darts were found. These darts are of stone, cut to the same shape with those that have been found at all Indian encampments in the first settlement of the country, and bear the marks of great antiquity. The quere is, whether they were deposited with the bones of their owners at a period so distant that the bones have become incorporated with their mother earth, so as not to be distinguished from it—or whether the soil that covers them is alluvion. Trees of enormous growth stood a few years ago at the spot where this cellar has been dug.

Harrisb. Chron.

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Vl. 40.

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James Cuddy.

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Ditto Nails & Brads — Kentuchan. Tobacco
Geneva Window Glass — Feather &c. &c.

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A Machinist with a family would be preferred, and will be accommodated with a house and garden. Application to be made to

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Corner of Ferry & Water Sts.

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And the BRICK HOUSE,

Corner of First and Ferry Streets, now occupied by Mrs. Neville.

Dec. 24—tf. D. L.

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AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Louisville, Ky.

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The usiness will in future be conducted under the firm of

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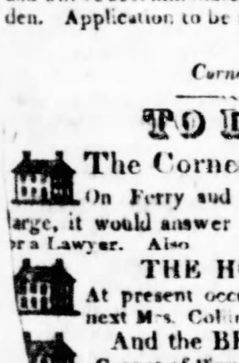
REFERENCE.

James Hughes, Esq. John Bustard, Louisville.
J. & C. R. Gibnore, B. Hayden, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling. *Johnston, Wm. James Adelle & Son, Eichbaum*, Pittsburgh.
Bell, C. W. Anderson, R. L.

August 20—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,



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Lewis Peterson.

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OF

LAND,

SITUATE a mile and a half from the City of Pittsburgh, on the north side of the Allegheny River, and adjoining the farm of Mr. Hare.—About 20 acres of the Land are clear; a convenient Dwelling House, Stable and Barn, are erected upon it. An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber, residing on the farm.

George Thomas.

January 7, 1825—3.*

J. GALLAGHER,

BELL & BRASS FOUNDER,

In Second Street, two doors east of Wood,

(*Adjoining the Tin and Copper shop of L. Peterson,*)

PITTSBURGH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he will be happy to execute all orders for any articles in his line, at the shortest notice, and in the best manner.

Church, Court-House, Academy, Factory, and Tavern

BELLS,

Made to any size.

ALSO,

Still-Cocks, Rivets, Spelter Solder,

And every description of

BRASS CASTINGS,

FOR STEAM ENGINES, FACTORIES, &c.

☞ Highest price given for old Copper, Brass, Pewter, &c.

January 7, 1825—3m.*

CONEMAUGH SALT,

AND

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.

300 Barrels SALT.
25 Barrels Very Fair SUGAR.
15 hhds. *LEAF TOBACCO.*

FOR SALE BY

Allen & Grant.

Nov. 5, 1824—tf.

PHENIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton.

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and Recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the ninth day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment agreeable to a provision therein made.

The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business, under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19 Sansom-street, Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks County, Assignees.

Nov. 25, 1824.—[Dec. 3.t90.]

An Ordinance

For the appointment of a Wharf Master, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That from and after the passage of this ordinance, any vessel whose tonnage shall be more than five tons, and which shall land at any of the public wharves or landing places within the city, for the purpose of loading or unloading, for each and every time the said vessel shall so land, the owner, or owners, master or supercarco of said vessel shall pay to the wharf master, the sum of five cents for each and every ton contained in the measurement of said vessel, (which tonnage shall be ascertained by the wharf master either by measurement, or other means satisfactory to him;) and if any vessel shall remain at any of the public wharves or landing places as aforesaid for a longer term than forty-eight hours (Sundays excepted) for each and every twenty four hours the said vessel shall so remain, the owner or owners, master or supercargo of said vessel shall pay to the wharf master the sum of one cent for each and every ton contained in the measurement of the said vessel: and it shall be the duty of the master or owner of any vessel which shall land as aforesaid, to remove the same to whatever station the wharf master may or shall direct the said vessel to load or unload, and each and every owner or owners, master or supercargo of any vessel, as aforesaid, who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section, on conviction thereof before the Mayor, or any of the aldermen of the city, shall pay the sum of twenty dollars with costs of suit.

Sec. 2 *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the herein after described portions of the Monongahela beach shall be the landing places allotted for the different kinds of boats, to wit:—From Grant street to one hundred and fifty feet below the Monongahela bridge, shall be the landing for Farmer and Family boats—from thence to the south-east end of the Market street wharf shall be the landing for Keel, Barge, and Flat boats, which are engaged in the freighting business—from thence to Ferry street shall be the landing for Steam boats—from Ferry street to Redoubt alley shall also be a landing for Farmer and Family boats—and from thence to Penn street shall be the landing for the repairing of boats, for keeping boats which are for sale, and also for such boats as are not landing for the purpose of loading and unloading: and each and every owner or owners master, agent or super cargo of any vessel, who shall neglect or refuse to comply with any of the provisions of this section, on conviction thereof before the Mayor or any of the Aldermen of the city, shall pay the sum of three dollars, with costs of suit.

Sec. 3. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid* That any boat kept for sale, or any boat which shall occupy the landing not for the purpose of loading or unloading, the owner, owners, master, agent or supercargo of said boat, shall pay to the wharf master, the sum of 25 cents for each and every month the said boat shall have remained at the landing, as provided in the second section of this ordinance; and each and every owner or agent of said vessel who shall refuse to comply with the provisions of this section, on conviction thereof before the Mayor or any of the Aldermen of the city, shall pay the sum of one dollar, with costs of suit.

Sec. 4. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That farmers coming with the produce of their farms, for the purpose of exposing the same for sale; and also farmers who are ascending or descending the river, may land, unload or reload their boats and depart without being subject to the payment of wharfage. But if any of the said boats shall remain a longer term than thirty-six hours, Sundays excepted, or engage to take freight, such boats shall be subject to the provision of the first section of this ordinance.

Sec. 5. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Select and Common Councils shall, at their first meeting after the passing of this ordinance, and annually thereafter, on the day appointed for choosing the Mayor and other City Officers, and in the same manner, choose one suitable person of the city of Pittsburgh as Wharf Master, who, before he enters on the duties of his office, shall give bond, with two or more sufficient sureties, to the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the duties enjoined on him; and he shall also take an oath or affirmation before the Mayor or Recorder, that he will well and truly, to the best of his knowledge, perform the duties of Wharf Master.

Sec. 6 *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Wharf Master shall provide suitable books, at the expense of the city—he shall keep a register of the arrival and departure of all vessels engaged in the freighting business, to and from the city, and as far as is convenient, keep an aggregate account of the freight of each vessel. He shall keep a regular account of all moneys received; and on the first Monday in each and every month, pay to the City Treasurer, two-thirds of the moneys he shall have received during the preceding month, retaining the other one third as a compensation in full for his services. He shall exhibit his books and accounts to any joint committee that may be appointed by the Councils for the purpose of examining the same. He shall point out the place for boats to load and unload, and he may permit, if he should think it expedient, boats to land for the purpose of loading and unloading, contrary to the provisions of the second section of this Ordinance—and he shall deliver to his successor in office all books and papers pertaining to the office of Wharf-Master.

Sec. 7. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the moneys arising from this Ordinance shall be appropriated for five years for the improvement of the public wharves and landing places.

Sec. 8. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That so much of any Ordinance as is hereby altered or supplied be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a Law the 7th day of January, A. D. 1825.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Prest. Com. Council.

ATTEST—E. J. ROBERTS, *Clk. Com. Council.*

James Ross,
Prest. Sel. Council.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clk. Sel. Council.*

Jan. 21.—3t.

Pittsburgh Prices-Current.

[*Corrected weekly for the Gazette.*]

Articles.	*per*	$ cts.	$ cts.	*Remarks.*
ASHES, pot	lb	4 a	4¼	in demand
pearl [sc. salts]	-	3¾ a	4	-
Axes	doz	14 a 16		plenty
Bacon	lb		6	-
Butter, in kegs,	-	5	6	-
Coals	bush		3	-
Candles	lb		10	plenty
Copperas	-	4 a	4½	in fair dem.
Cheese	-	5½ a	6	-
Cordage, Ky.	-		7	litl. wanted
Cotton	-		16	scarce
Feathers	-	28	30	in fair dem.
Flour	bbl	3 a	3 50	-
Grain, wheat	bush		50	in demand
barley	-		56	-
rye	-		25	-
corn	-		20	dull
Glass, 8 by 10	box		4	plenty
10 by 12	-		4 75	-
12 by 18	-		10	-
bottles, porter	grose		8	-
gallon	-		2 50	-
½ do.	-		1 50	-
¼ do.	-		93	-
pint	-		67	-
Gunpowder	kegs	5 a	5 50	-
Hemp	ton		90	litl. wanted
Hides, Spanish	lb	16 a	21	in demand
green	-		5	-
Iron, bar, Juniata	ton		110	-
rolled	-	95 a	100	plenty
sheet	cwt		11	-
pig-metal	ton	35 a	40	in demand
steel, country	cwt		8	plenty
sad irons	lb		6	reg. dem.
Lead in pigs	-		9	scarce
bars	-		10	-
Shot, all sizes	-	10		-
Leather, sole	-	25 a	28	reg. dem.
Lard	-		6	-
Nails, Junia. bra.	10d -		7½	-
	8 -		8	-
	6 -		8½	-
	4 -	9½ a	10½	-
other	-	5½ a	8	dull sale
Paper, cap, No. 1	ream	3 a	3 50	plenty
No. 2	-	2 50 a	2 75	-
No. 3	-	2 a	2 25	-
better	-	2 25 a	3	-
crown wrap.	-		1 25	in demand
medium do.	-		2	-
Pork	lb	5		-
Potatoes	bush		25	-
Sugar, N. O.	lb	11 a	12	scarce
country	-	7 a	8	-
Salt, Conemaugh,	280	3		plenty
Soap	lb	5 a	5½	-
Sifters, wi no. 14, 16	doz	6 65 a	7 60	-
Spades and shovels	-		9	-
Tobacco, kegs, Ky.	-	5 a	6	plenty
leaf	-	3 a	3½	in fair dem.
Tallow, rendered	-		8	plenty
rough	-	5½ a	6	-
Wax, bees'	-		30	in dem.
Wool hats	doz	5 a	6	plenty
Whiskey, old	gal		25	scarce
new	-	14 a	17	
Yarn, Phœnix Factory, No. 5 to 10	lb		27½	wholesale
No 1 Sheetings	yd		15½	by the piece
2 do	-		13	-

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

FIFTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

Will positively be drawn on the 9th of March, 1825, and finished in a few minutes.

Sixty Nos.—Eight numbers to be drawn.

Scheme.

1 Prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000	
1 "	10,000	is	10,000	
2 "	5,000	is	10,000	
2 "	2,128	is	4,256	
20 "	1,000	is	20,000	
30 "	500	is	15,000	
52 "	100	is	5,200	
104 "	50	is	5,200	
1300 "	16	is	20,800	
10608 "	8	is	84,864	
12,130 Prizes.			$205,820	
22,100 Blanks.				

TICKETS $7.

Halves $3 50 | *Quarters* $1 75

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Street

PITTSBURGH.

January 14, 1825.

LAND FOR SALE.

8 Tracts of Depreciation Lands,

IN Deer and Indiana townships, viz—Five Tracts in Deer, Nos. 179, 180, 185, 189, and 190,—And three in Indiana, Nos. 29, 30, and 55, all in Cunningham's District of Depreciation Lands. Any person wishing to purchase, can know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the Allegheny River, at the mouth of Puckety Creek.

Alex. Logan,

Agent for the Proprietors.

Jan. 21, 1825—4t.

Notice to Creditors.

MY CREDITORS are hereby notified that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several acts of Insolvency of this commonwealth, and that the said Court have appointed the *seventh day of February,* for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, when and where you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Lawrence Mullenix,

Jan. 14, 1825—3t. *Farmer, Ross township*

To My Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the 7th day of February next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Bayard Ernest,

Pitt Township, Jan. 21.—3t* Iron Founder.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Proposed restoration of the Jews.—The Gazette of Spires, assures its readers, that the house of Rothschilds has recently received proposals from the Sublime Porte for a loan to a considerable amount, and an offer of the entire of Palestine as a security for the payment. In consequence, adds the paper, a confidential agent has been despatched by that house to Constantinople, to examine into the validity of the pledge offered by the Turkish Cabinet.

Remarks.—At the first glance of the above, we were inclined to believe, that it was intended as a satire upon the prevailing custom of raising loans for different nations, and upon any security by the Rothschilds and other bankers of great capital, but upon a nearer view of the subject, the proposition may be supposed by some, to embrace higher and more important objects, and may be seized upon by those, whose religious impressions and readings dwell with confidence and security on the restoration of the Jews. We have, therefore, determined to bestow a few thoughts upon the report, which embraces a subject never without interest.

It would not be surprising, if the grand seignor was to accept a loan from the Rothschilds, neither would it astonish us, if he was to offer the Holy Land as security, but under that government, which is a government of religion, it would be impossible for the sultan to offer a guarantee to the transfer, or to alienate any part of the Turkish territory. We have seen how difficult it has been to bring over the divan to consent for a transfer of Wallachia and Moldavia provinces not actually Turkish, but only recognized as such, by the appointment of Hospodars. We have seen a powerful Russian army on its march to Constantinople, and nothing, but the dismemberment of the empire, induced the Turkish government to consent to the transfer of two very unimportant provinces—nay, even now, two years since the treaty was signed, and the Cossacks fell back from the Danube, the divan still refuse to surrender them.—Let us imagine the difficulties, therefore, of any peaceable transfer of Palestine.

There are three mosques which all Mussulmen hold most sacred, the one at Mecca, the other at Medina, and the mosque of the Caliph Omar at Jerusalem. To each of these pilgrims annually resort, and Jerusalem is considered by the Turks as the third holy city. The tombs of the patriarchs, and of our mothers, equally their fathers and their mothers as the descendants of Ishmael, are in their possession and kept with the utmost veneration. There is no transfer of the land of Canaan which the sultan can make, that will be respected by the Turks. He may take a loan and give a deed, but its validity will never be recognized by the Mussulmen, they never will consent to allow the Jews to govern in the Holy Land, and any peaceable attempt of that nature, will be the signal of a general massacre of the chosen people. The land of Canaan is to be recovered by the sword, not acquired by the purse strings. *Advocate.*

The following paragraphs are selected from a communication in the New-York Daily Advertiser:

The culture of opium----The mode I have adopted with much success has been to raise the large headed poppy, (say 8 or 9 inches circumference,) and plant them in rows---to make the incision with a gauged instrument or lancet, and immediately absorb the juice with a sponge, which, when charged, is squeezed out on a plate to evaporate; then wash the sponge in alcohol, to dissolve the resin still adhering to it.

Gauge to divide boards and plank.---I was surprised to see not only boards, but plank, divided by a common carpenter's gauge, only made large and strong, and applied first on one side and then on the other, instead of sawing, as commonly practised. The operation is more expeditious, and leaves the edge of the plank smooth; it is not necessary to cut half the thickness on each side, but as the glazier cuts glass with his diamond, so this cut enables the workman to break the board asunder: no wood is lost.

State Resources—In the preamble to a resolution offered in the House of Representatives of this state, by Mr. F. Smith, the amount of money due for unpatented lands, and unpaid, is stated at "*upwards of a million and a half of dollars.*" Gov. Shulze, in alluding to this subject, found it convenient to talk of it as of a mere two penny matter, not worth a moment's serious attention. The state debts were blazoned forth with wonderful ingenuity, and harped on with most doleful lamentations. But that fund, which if honestly secured and applied, would pay all we owe, and leave a large balance in the treasury, was treated as slightingly as though it scarce deserved notice. From this transaction it is clear that if his misrepresentations were penned knowingly and intentionally Mr. Shulze must be an *adept in politics,* or if with a *bona fide* belief in their fulness, fairness, and accuracy, then he must truly be a *dab* at *book-keeping. York Recorder.*

A curious fact has come out—that a treaty concluded with the Indians in Mr. Jefferson's time, and carried into effect---was never submitted to the Senate for ratification, and no vestige of it is found in the public archives. Mr. Jefferson, in a letter on the subject, recognizes the copy now produced by the Indians, as genuine, and attributes the omission to neglect. It's odd. *V. Record.*

For the curious. In digging a cellar on the island opposite this town, at the depth of about five feet, several Indian darts were found. These darts are of stone, cut to the same shape with those that have been found at all Indian encampments in the first settlement of the country, and bear the marks of great antiquity. The quere is, whether they were deposited with the bones of their owners at a period so distant that the bones have become incorporated with their mother earth, so as not to be distinguished from it—or whether the soil that covers them is alluvion. Trees of enormous growth stood a few years ago at the spot where this cellar has been dug. *Harrisb. Chron.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1825.

For the Gazette.

MILITIA.

IT appears by the minutes of the Senate at Harrisburgh, that a Committee is occupied on the subject of the Militia: and that it is in contemplation, to make several alterations in the existing laws, with a particular view to the reduction of expenses, now considered burthensome.

This subject has been a fruitful source of expense to the commonwealth, were the time lost in debate taken into account. For nearly half a century, it has been the burthen of every gubernatorial song and presidential message. It has been tinkered and coopered, altered, amended, and adorned with cuts, every attempt to improve it, making it worse: until it has become, to every man of sense, "a stumbling block," and to every military man "foolishness." By common consent, it is voted a bore of the first degree, tending to demoralize the people, and to bring into contempt every thing military.

Behold a Review of a Militia Battalion or Regiment!—From 300 to 500 men assemble, without arms or accoutrements, (perhaps ten stands to a company,) the greater part with cudgels or umbrellas: compelled to quit their several occupations, to make a useless and awkward exhibition, with officers as awkward and uninformed as themselves. The officers, ashamed of the appearance of the men in the ranks, and those in the ranks having perhaps the same feeling towards those, "dressed up in a little brief authority." The day is spent without improvement, and too often terminates in dissipation. While the labors of so many highly useful citizens become entirely lost to themselves and to the republic, not for a day, but for several days in succession!!

The records of the War Department will show, that of all forces, that of the *common Militia* has ever been the most expensive to government, and distressing to individuals! Recollect the loss of life from disease, and waste of means from improvidence, that have characterized the campaigns to the North and to the West, during the late Border War. The great body of the sufferers, were the honest and invaluable yeomanry of our land.

The Father of our Country, has entered of record, his protest against that system. He says, "If we mean to continue our struggle, we must do it upon an entire new plan. We must have force, not a force that is constantly fluctuating and sliding from under us, as a pedestal of ice would leave a statue, in a summer's day: involving us in expense, that baffles all calculation."

One of the most active, intelligent, and efficient officers of the Revolution, who served in the Southern Army, has said; "Convinced I am, that a government is the murderer of its citizens, which sends them to the field, uninformed and untaught; where they are to meet men, of the same age and strength, mechanized by education and discipline for battle."

Let it not be supposed, that it is intended by any means, to call in question the virtue, patriotism, or courage of our fellow-citizens, composing the Militia of Pennsylvania. Far from it. Their good disposition and native spirit cannot be doubted. But the question is, can a law be enacted, or rather enforced, that will compel the *whole male population* to become so organized, disciplined and equipped, as to meet, on equal ground, and sustain themselves against, a well arranged regular army?—Or is it necessary that such an organization of the *whole male population* should exist?

So various are the dispositions, habits, associations, and perhaps prejudices, of the good people of this commonwealth, that the experiment persevered in for nearly fifty years, may be fairly pronounced to *have completely failed!*

That a partial enrolment, rather than a general one, might answer a better purpose, is a doctrine daily gaining proselytes.

As a large portion of our young men evince a passion for a suit of uniform, a plume and cockade,—have a taste for martial music, and all the pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war, and are emulous of distinction: let them be indulged in their patriotic views, and let the republic be benefitted, by turning to good account that ardent zeal, and thus secure a well disciplined and effective corps, that would do honor to the state, and constitute a comparatively "cheap defence" of the nation.

Were the present system, (a vile incubus,) done away, there is reason to believe, that out of the present population, so many volunteers might offer, as would complete 20 regiments, of 10 companies, each to contain 100 men; to be arranged in due proportions of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and Riflemen. To be regularly enrolled for five years, with an understanding, that in case of war, they should not be compelled to remain in the field longer than four months in any one year. Let them be armed and fully equipped, at the public expense; embodied in regiments and brigades annually, and paid for the time necessarily employed in training. The distinction attending this kind of service, would be a strong inducement to engage in it; and as a further encouragement, they might be exempt from taxation, during the period of their engagement. In this way, our state could readily furnish its full quota, on any emergency. This kind of force, with the aid of the regular troops in garrisons, could keep in check an invading foe; until a permanent army could be enlisted, or assistance had from additional volunteers, raised on the spur of the occasion: the latter description having been always more relied on during the Revolution, than those dragged from home, by force of law, in the usual mode.

The contemplated arrangement would require a *limited* Field and General Staff: an evident advantage. From the mass whom the Militia sometimes have delighted to honor, (or to ridicule,) a better selection might be made, of the small number wanted: whose talents and qualifications, would add to, and not detract from, the respect due to high military rank. The scarcity of great chieftains, would enhance their value. It might then be necessary, to travel a day's journey to see one: whereas, it is now hardly possible to alight at a trough, or pass a signpost, without confronting some thus distinguished citizens!

Among other arrangements, that of a *minute inspection* would be indispensable: and by officers perfectly qualified for the arduous and highly responsible duties. Made of flinders, who, according to Dugald Stewart, have been made by certain dispositions, or circumstances, more or indelibly, forcibly, and singularly impressed, by one of the best of men, as well as of tyrants! In our Militia system, it is no objection "that blind leading the blind." To make men fine appearance, discipline and subordination are indispensable. "Go, and he goeth," "Do this, and he doeth it"—form the basis of every thing military. Any other idea is absurd.

"Why do the heathen rage, and the people imagine a vain thing!"

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

MR. OWEN'S LECTURE.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Mackan,—In hearing the lecture of Mr. Owen, last Tuesday, I was forcibly reminded of a new power in human nature, which Mr. Forsyth, in his treatise on the human mind, mentions, and which I do not recollect to be considered as a primary faculty in our nature by any other author than himself. The power is thus defined by Mr. Forsyth: "A passion for the improvement of the human race." Forsyth traces this passion through past ages, and through different countries, and states some of its many observations, and yet its general influence on the gradual amelioration of human society. He shows that, in some degree, it operates in most of men, and that it rises in particular instances into a strength of performance which overthrows the deepest rooted prejudices and establishes its own principles as a beneficent gift in perpetuity to mankind.

Mr. Owen appears possessed of many of those features which are found in the character of a reformer: The highest confidence in the correctness and beneficence of the system which they are propagating; a perseverence which opposition of sentiment among well informed men cannot cool, and which difficulties cannot discourage; and an immediate application of the principle of the theory which is so warmly espoused to practical operation, under their own immediate superintendance, as far as circumstances will permit. Mr. Owen's system does appear, from the very look of his eye, and the general air of his manner, to have clothed his own mind with all that disinterested benevolence, which, if his plan has great merit in itself, cannot fail to recommend it, and to aid in its operations. If he be a projector, his project is the birth of mistaken sincerity, and will ever stand high among the well-wishers of our species, as the production of a highly amiable and philanthropic man.

His remarks on education, as conducted under his system, particularly attracted attention. His children of five years of age knew the oceans and mountains, the seas and vales, the rivers and cities, the kingdoms and republics of the world, better than the most learned of travellers at the age of fifty. This, from the short account which he gave of the manner of education, did not appear to me to be wonderful. It was geography, and geography only, that he mentioned. Now in a rich establishment, where a model of every town and of every country could be given as play things to the children, and where the variety was skilfully presented to their eye, the attainments mentioned could scarce fail to be made. In botany, the method of teaching could not disappoint, any more than in geography, the highest expectations. It however appears soon to come to its limits, and to be nearly altogether inapplicable to other branches of knowledge. To teach with success, by exhibitions to the senses, where the relations of things are any way intricate, requires an intellect exercised by comparison—an intellect not more powerful than that of a child, nor more observant, but an intellect that has had habits of thinking, and which enable the individual to perceive and separate relations, where a multitude of them crowd upon our view. While I admire the success of his system of education, in the instances specified, I cannot say that I was so much pleased with the comparative light in which he presented his system of instruction, as contrasted with every other that had preceded it: nor was I pleased with the degree of success which he ascribed to the wisdom of the whole world in devising and carrying on the course of its own improvement. "No rational plan," he stated "had ever been formed for the direction, on principle, of society:" "society was," therefore, "a chaos:" "we were no better than our fathers were three thousand years ago." Now it is granted, that while every projector and every reformer was flattering himself that he had the conception of a promising plan, never was any presented to us precisely of the kind which he proposed; while it must, however, be confessed that the Moravians and Shaking Quakers have attempted something of that social combination which appears to be the most distinguishing feature of his plan of amelioration. But though his plan never was before presented to stud the face of the earth with beautiful squares of a thousand feet of buildings and surrounding gardens; yet, with this exception of the extent and order of household economy, it is confidently believed, that the very system of instruction and moral improvement for which he pleads, has been in operation. No nation has ever started from a set of principles like Mr. Owen's; but every family has tacitly bound its members together by the substance of the rules which Mr. Owen read to us. To be sure, many families have little of that beautiful order which his plan delineated for his people without crime and without misery; but suppose the world made up of his communities, it would be a contradiction to individual objects in every species in nature, animate and inanimate, to suppose them all equal: But while some lag behind, and many are vicious and wretched enough; yet the education that was many years ago commenced, has carried forward social order, and lessened crime; yes, it has given all those wonderful improvements in mechanics and in the sciences of which Mr. Owen spoke; yes, those individual exertions, from family instruction, made Mr. Owen say that "the time was now come for successfully commencing his contemplated change in society."

Indeed it would admit of a far wider field than our reasonings can now occupy, to do justice to the merits of this question: "Whether on the present plan of society, or on the proposed plan, supposing it hitherto in operation, would sciences and arts have been most flourishing?" They are so on the former plan. Mr. Owen himself is astonished at their progress. Mr. Owen can take the last twenty-five years, and hold them up to us as teeming with the highest improvements. A few men, according to his statement, and it was correct, can, with the machines that the active ingenuity and schools of the age have given to them, outstrip the manual labor of the inhabitants of the globe.

But have societies formed for conjunct happiness and interests, been examples of success, and objects of envy? A small society, in some parts of the world, like our Harmonites, or like Mr. Owen's numerous family, may prosper, and may become both wealthy and happy. The very strangers that visit such places, would carry immense wealth into them; and the industry of the people could not fail, in an agricultural country, to reap a rich reward.—Mr. Owen, when he gets into operation in Indiana, with his fine disposition, his stock of European knowledge, from the scientific agriculture and arts of Scotland, and with his experience of conducting such a society, can be supposed to succeed with his plan only less advantageously than he would have continued to do, where, according to his own statement, he has been so successful. In a country like Great Britain, thousands of the population, from necessity, stand around a man with such a capital as Mr. Owen, and he has only to turn them into his ranks, and if they be well treated, as by him they would be, he can drill them, and continue to mould them according to his pleasure. But what would draw any respectable part of our population from their individual interests on their own farms? Societies, as he contemplates them, never can become any way general in this country. Every man, in a general way, is too comfortable with his own family, to seek to rank with the multitude. Yes, every man feels that principle of emulation, leading him to compare himself with his neighbor, and, if possible to equal him, which must have been felt by those children whom he mentioned as such emulous and successful scholars.

Nations, continued Mr. Owen, at every an war. But nations, from the ruins of their wants, combine to calling volunteers for all their arts and for all their employments. The houses of our present community are not built upon a uniform plan; but they still the tastes of mankind; and London, or Paris, or New-York, or Philadelphia, has its merchants, and its mechanics, whose business is on a general systematic plan, not of any individual mind indeed, but of the great school of experience. The operations of the human mind never were properly explained till Dugald Stuart explained them; but man, notwithstanding, thought the same way before that they think now; and this from the necessity of their nature; and so the necessities of society have given us all that Mr. Owen proffers, except the extent and finished improvement of his communities.

But some might be apt to think that there was something which obviously smelled too much of a favorite theory, when the operation of his plan was to banish all crime and wretchedness. Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it: and they shall all know me, from the least to the greatest. Mr. Owen said not more than is said in these words. If we look for the attainment of a moral end, on our part we must use the means, and expect that Providence will, according to its way of working, perform what else we cannot accomplish. Mr. Owen did state that man was entirely the child of circumstances; arrange these, therefore, says he, properly, and the end, under Providence, will be attained. We are aware of the general truth of the positions which, about the Chinese and Indians, the Cannibals of the South Sea Islands, and the Hindoos, he stated. But perhaps these general features of the human character were made to bear more closely than they actually do upon the character of individual members in society. In the same family, where the circumstances are the same, both in respect to principle and practice, there are wonderful diversities of disposition; and scarce a family exists but leads to a remark of this kind. And not only is there often a diversity of disposition, but there is a wonderful contrast of virtue and vice sometimes. Queen Mary and Elizabeth, of England, are represented as sisters of very different turns of mind. Luther was supposed to possess a cast of thought very different from the general order in which he was brought up and educated. Mr. Owen himself says that he does not think as his countrymen think, nor is he to act as they act. Individual aspirings will necessarily disturb the artificial adjustments of Mr. Owen's benevolent plan.—When he has done his best, his garden of Eden will have some Eves, who will think of taking the benevolent instructions of no one, but will venture upon a step of their own: and it will have some Adams, who, according to Mr. Hogg's view of a planet breaking from its orbit, will be a sad evidence of lawless conduct and crime upon the earth.

There was one part of Mr. Owen's address which appeared ambiguous to me. He said that a person acquainted with the principles of human nature, could never wonder at what he sees among different nations of mankind; for a knowledge of their circumstances led to a perception of their character; and that owing to these circumstances, there was neither merit nor demerit in action, nor was praise or punishment to follow. This appeared to me mentioned less connected with his general object than any other statement which he made. He could not mean that crime and misery were not at present abounding; for he often asserted the fact of their existence; and is just going to deliver us from this wretched state of society. Perhaps his idea was, after all, that there was nothing more in the present chaotic state of society than a sad collision by action and reaction. Some writers who have denied the accountableness of man, have stated crime and punishment under these terms. Perhaps Mr. Owen was then glancing incidentally at what man has to expect after the present state. If he were, I have to ask him who told him so? I have the voice of human nature, which I must observe on this subject. There are differences of manners between Indians and Chinese, Europeans and Hindoos; but all have some notions of a future state, and a belief in rewards and punishments. Cicero, Cato, and Brutus, Socrates and Plato, Montezuma, and the Incas of every tribe, the prince and the peasant every where, believe this. Indeed, if this was Mr. Owen's meaning, it is presumed that he ought to examine human society again; and not to parade before us the causes of national manners only, for the principles which form them, and bear rule over moral habits and dispositions. Transport an Indian child to China, and it will grow up a Chinese: but there are vicious men and women among our Indians, and the same might be so, clothed with the manners of China. Every country, Mr. Owen tells us, has hitherto varied from all others; but have not all of them been steady, too steady in giving us crime and misery?—Mankind vary in national manners; but not by an exclusion of profligacy and folly. Caligula might have been profligate, though taught in the school of a modern philanthropist. Cyrus was generous; Cambyses was cruel; Saul was wicked; Jonathan was the picture of all that was amiable. Circumstances do indeed modify, in some degree, human character; and a good education, commenced under the care of a tender and benevolent mother, who, though a little unruly elsewhere, always smiles over her infant, as if to breathe tender emotions into it, and to nurse its infant passion to a reformation of the future generation, and this education prudently conducted afterwards, may do much to ameliorate the state of society; but the world, it is much to be feared, has not been so deeply mistaken hitherto, in its application of promising means to procure success, as in the utter inadequacy of any system of measures to banish all injustice and crime.

A HEARER.

CANAL POLICY.

[*Communicated by the Philadelphia Society for promoting Internal Improvements.*]

The importance of a connexion between the Allegheny and Susquehannah rivers, by means of a canal, and by so improving the beds of the rivers communicating with these great waters, as to make upon them a complete ascending and descending steam-boat navigation, has never been sufficiently considered and appreciated by the citizens of Pennsylvania. To them the accomplishment of these improvements is of the highest consequence; and their influence on the prosperity and wealth of our state, when perfected, would be unbounded. They would enable the western portions of the commonwealth to arrive at the Atlantic markets by an easy, certain and cheap access. They would furnish to their inhabitants means to obtain at all times, and at diminished prices, all the articles of merchandise and manufactures they require. They would open new and certain markets for the bulky and valuable minerals with which our state abounds. By the facilities of intercourse created by them with distant and fertile districts of our country, now almost altogether uninhabited, they would open them for settlement, and encourage their occupation and improvement by industrious and enterprising emigrants. They would give employment in the interior of the country to the large surplus capital which is now nearly dormant and unproductive in our city; thus, spreading animation and comfort through the whole regions now languishing for want of profitable occupation, or sustaining the heavy pressure of the absence of a sound circulating medium.—These, the certain and immediate results of a canal conexion with the western waters, should satisfy our citizens that our efforts to obtain the execution of so great a work have been too long withheld; that we have been too long insensible to this source of the greatest prosperity; and that we should all unite the most zealous efforts to accomplish this grand object, in comparison with which almost all others that occupy the attention of our citizens at present, sink into insignificance.

But when the public shall attend the completion of the canal and the completion of these improvements, their magnitude will be found to exceed the most sanguine estimate; and it will be proved by facts, that the whole cost must be admitted by all, that an investment of pecuniary wealth can be made, affording such assurances of rich and abundant returns.

One of the objects of this paper is to establish the correctness of these positions, beyond cavil or contradiction or doubt.

It is anticipated, upon the evidence of experience, that in the next year the tolls of the New York canals will not only pay the interest on the large sums so wisely expended in the construction of those magnificent works, but that they will furnish a surplus beyond the amount required for that purpose, equal to $300,000 per annum.

Already, before the whole line of the Erie canal has been completed; before any of the returns so largely and so correctly expected from the connexion with the lakes can have been made; and while the principal use of this canal has been the transportation of the productions of the state of New-York only, and the delivery in return of merchandise to her own citizens, the tolls on this canal alone have in the last year amounted to $259,000, and on the two canals $310,000.

When the extent of the country immediately benefited by the New-York canals is surveyed, and it is considered that some extensive portions of the state can have had no connexion with, or use thereof, it cannot but excite our astonishment that the emoluments of these works have been so great.

The counties of Alleghany, Steuben, Tioga, Broome, Delaware and Sullivan—and all the country on the Hudson below Albany, cannot have contributed any thing to the tolls received on the canal leading to lake Erie. Those parts of the state which are not situated on the St Lawrence, and on the river above Albany, could not have profited directly by the Champlain canal. Thus, of the whole population of that prosperous and enterprising state, it may be said, not more than one half of its citizens have felt the effects of the Erie and Northern Canals, and have therefore paid no part of the large sums raised for its treasury by tolls.

The anticipations of those whose wisdom and patriotism laid the foundations of these noble works, and have so nearly completed them—that the productions of a large portion of *Upper Canada*, of the *Northern territories* of the United States, and of part of the State of *Ohio*, will when the connexion with Lake Erie shall be accomplished, obtain a passage down the canal, will be found entirely correct. As soon as the communication shall be opened, whatever of their surplus produce is destined for sale in another than the home market, will be sent from all those countries down the lake to Buffalo, and will there enter the canal.

But rich and large as the receipts from this intercourse with those fertile and extensive regions will be; when we look at the numbers of their population, and at their present state of cultivation and improvement, and compare these with the population and situation of those states and extensive districts of country, which, when the *Grand Pennsylvania Canal* shall be completed, will find market by passing through it; our anticipations of profit from such a work, will not be rebuked by the magnitude of the income from the canals of our sister state.

The facts upon which these assertions are founded will be fully shown.

It is admitted that one half of the state of Ohio will resort to the New-York market, by means of the Erie canal; that all the inhabitants of Michigan and the United States Northwestern Territories, that portion of the citizens of Indiana and Illinois which occupies the country bordering on or neighboring to Lake Michigan, will also be the customers of New-York, and that a portion of the people of Upper Canada, passing down the lakes, will partake of the facilities of access to market which the Erie canal offers them.

The population of Ohio, at this time, may be stated at 700,000, of which one half is

Part of Indiana	350,000
Part of Illinois	20,000
That of Michigan and the North-western territories	10,000
Of that part of the British possessions which will resort to New-York	17,000
	13,000
Making a total of	410,000

For the transportation of the productions of this population and of the countries it occupies, and of articles in exchange for them, the tolls of the New-York canals are expected to be very large; and these expectations are fully authorized by the industry and enterprise of those who are thus to be enabled to partake of the vast advantages that such work opens to all who can approach it.

Let us now contemplate the vast extent of the country, the numerous population, and the advanced state of improvement among those who will make use of A WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA CANAL, which will enable them to convey their productions to the Philadelphia or Baltimore market.

A few remarks may be permitted before those particulars are exhibited. It is well known that the market of New-Orleans, notwithstanding the facilities of access to it, and of return from it by steam-boats has for some years been ruinous to all who have resorted to it, from the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri; and also from the upper part of Kentucky, and those parts of Virginia which are watered by the Kenhawa. The chief causes of this disastrous state of things have been, that they are always retarded in their efforts to descend the river, by the longer continuance of winter among them than in more southern latitudes, and by the shallowness of the water in dry seasons; and that they are therfore anticipated in the market by those, who, residing lower down the Mississippi, are enabled to pour in their productions at the first opening of the season, and to continue to send their supplies, when the navigation in the rivers Ohio and Wabash is suspended. The nature of the climate of New-Orleans is such as to compel the immediate sale of almost all the productions of agriculture; and thus those who resort to that market are obliged speedily to dispose of their property, or to expose it to waste and spoil; and therefore they frequently become the victims speculation and monopoly, the obvious consequences of glutted markets.

By all the inhabitants of the states which have been enumerated, an Atlantic market is most anxiously desired; and they will all hasten to avail themselves of such a market, the moment it shall be opened to them.

It is a circumstance well deserving of notice and consideration, that the distance of Ohio, Indiana, of many parts of Missouri, of Illinois, and of more than one-half of Kentucky, and the north-western section of Virginia, from Philadelphia and Baltimore by means of the Pennsylvania canal, are in few cases greater than from those countries to New-Orleans; and in some considerably less.

The distance—

	Miles.
From Cincinati to New-Orleans, is	1615
From the junction of the Ohio, with the Mississippi to New-Orleans	1000
From the mouth of the Wabash to New-Orleans	1110
From Louisville, Kentucky, to New-Orleans	1237
From the mouth of the River Tennessee to New-Orleans	1058
From Cincinnati to Philadelphia by Pittsburgh, up the Kiskiminetas and Conemaugh, across the Allegheny to Juniata, and then down the Susquehannah	1000
From the junction of the Ohio with the Mississippi to Philadelphia	1480
From the mouth of Wabash to Philadelphia	1200
From Louisville to Philadelphia by the proposed canal	1178
From the mouth of the River Tennessee to Philadelphia	1373

We now proceed to sum up the population of the countries which have been under our contemplation, and which will unquestionably become the owners of the Pennsylvania canal.

One half of the people of Ohio, the other half having been assigned to New-York	350,000
One half of the present population of Kentucky	100,000
Part of Indiana, estimated at	50,000
Part of Illinois	50,000
Missouri	70,000
North-west section of Virginia	100,000
Making a total of	1,020,000

Giving the number of customers to the Pennsylvania canal, beyond those of the Erie canal, exclusive of the citizens of the states through which they will pass, of 670,000.

When the rich and various productions of the western states—the tobacco and hemp of Kentucky and Virginia—the furs and lead of Missouri—the grain of all descriptions which abounds in Ohio and the other states, are taken into consideration; and the large quantities of manufactures and merchandise which they require, and which the inhabitants of those countries have ample ability to purchase, are added to the estimate, may it not be asserted that the tolls on the Pennsylvania canal for the supply of those parts of our Union will be nearly twice as great as those on the New-York canal? If the tolls collected from the New-York canals will amount in one year to $600,000, in the same period the receipts on the Pennsylvania canal will probably be at least *one million of dollars*, an interest of five per cent. upon a capital of *twenty millions of dollars*.

Should the Pennsylvania canal be the work of the commonwealth or of incorporated individuals? This is a question of great and permanent interest.

To place in the hands of any corporation, however restricted, a control over the prosperity, the resources and the business of the citizens of the state—to give to individuals, the regulation of those important and vital interests; would seem inconsistent with principles of our constitution, and might be the creation of powers, the possession of which would lead to their abuse. On the other hand, the economy of private expenditure; the guards which individual observance always places on the agents it employs, would be productive of great advantages, and would diminish, considerably, the cost of the work.

But as the communication between the Allegheny and Susquehah must be productive of such large pecuniary profit; if this necessary and practicable work will rise to those who shall complete it, the advantages anticipated; it should be executed under the exclusive control, and as the property of the state. All citizens of the commonwealth should be partakers in the gains to be derived from it; and as the administration of its concerns will be always in the power of the legislature, they will take care that nothing shall be done in relation to it, which may be detrimental to the republic.

Let us contemplate the immediate and future results of this work. Throughout the fertile districts of our commonwealth contiguous to the Susquehannah, the Juniata, Conemaugh, the Kiskiminetas and the Allegh, upwards of *five millions of dollars* will be expended. While the work is in progress, and until it shall be completed, the farmer residing within miles of any part of its route, will find a market for the produce of his farm, and profitable employment for his oxen and his horses. More than two thousand persons will be engaged in excavating the basin—in making locks and tunnels—in building bridges and aqueducts, and in removing obstructions from and improving the beds of the rivers. Means of all descriptions will be enriched by largess of money which will be distributed amongst them for the various works they will be called upon to perform. Unlike the expenditures for war, or the investment of capital in adventures to distant countries for the purchase of the manufactures of foreign lands; the expenditures for this home undertaking, will be distributed among ourselves; thus fostering and rewarding our own industry, and promoting the prosperity of our own citizens. Animating the whole country by its influence, the money which will be paid away, will still be retained among us. Like the seed, which "fell upon good ground, it will bring forth an hundredfold."

As soon as the canal is completed, then will commence the era of general and extensive prosperity, among all those who shall make use of the facilities and advantages it will afford. From every part of the western section of the commonwealth, the productions of the land and the forest will be sent to a sure and profitable market. The freight of a barrel of flour from Hollidaysburgh to Philadelphia, supposing the same rate of toll to be established as are paid on the New-York canal, will be only 45 cents.

Merchandize will be carried from Philadelphia to Huntingdon at $6 per ton; from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh at $8 per ton. The prices of transportation to these places at this time are, to Huntingdon $30, to Pittsburgh $45 per ton.

Every where manufactories of iron will be established; and this, the great staple of our commonwealth, will be transported to sea board at the rate of one cent and a half per ton per mile.

Money will find objects to employ it throughout the whole of our interior; and, forever united by general and equal prosperity, the country and the capital will acknowledge the same and undivided interests.

"Priority's the very bond of Love."—*Shakspeare.*

This will commence the large pecuniary receipts to be drawn by the commonwealth for this judicious, and truly patriotic, appropriation of its treasures. The tolls of the canal will soon extinguish any debt which may be contracted for its construction: whatever may be its cost, the profits of the work will reimburse the expenditures; and, this being done, it will ever after give large sums to the state treasury. Upwards of five hundred thousand dollars will be raised to be appropriated annually to other internal improvements, or lessen the burden of government by providing for its expenses.

Let every citizen of Pennsylvania awake from the slumber in which he has been for past years, and call upon his representatives to enter at once upon measures preparatory to the accomplishment of this important and necessary work. With one voice let all pronounce. We will have a *Pennsylvanian Canal*, to connect the two extremes of the state, and to bring in the west—Thus will the object be surely obtained—Thus, will we certainly realize all that is here promised.

The means are at the command of the legislature; an ample sum of money may be borrowed at a low rate of interest upon a pledge of the faith of the commonwealth. The practicability of the plan has been ascertained by the engineers of the United States, and by our own commissioners; and now nothing is wanting but a legislative act, to assure the execution of this work, which will be at once the pride of our possessions and for our posterity a never ceasing inheritance.

TO LET,
From the 1st of April next,
TWO BRICK HOUSES
In the Northern Liberties. Apply to
Jan 21—3t. J. Richardson,
Fourth Street.

To My Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the 7th day of February next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.
Dorrington Pennington,
New Wilmington Township, Farmer.
Jan. 14—3t.a.e.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1825.

For the Gazette.

MILITIA.

IT appears by the minutes of the Senate at Harrisburgh, that a Committee is occupied on the subject of the Militia: and that it is in contemplation, to make several alterations in the existing laws, with a particular view to the reduction of expenses, now considered burthensome.

This subject has been a fruitful source of expense to the commonwealth, were the time lost in debate taken into account. For nearly half a century, it has been the burthen of every gubernatorial song and presidential message. It has been tinkered and coopered, altered, amended, and adorned with suts, every attempt to improve it, making it worse: until it has become, to every man of sense, "a stumbling block," and to every military man "foolishness." By common consent, it is voted a bore of the first degree, tending to demoralize the people, and to bring into contempt every thing military.

Behold a Review of a Militia Battalion or Regiment!—From 300 to 500 men assemble, without arms or accoutrements, (perhaps ten stands to a company,) the greater part with cudgels or umbrellas: compelled to quit their several occupations, to make a useless and awkward exhibition, with officers as awkward and uninformed as themselves. The officers, ashamed of the appearance of the men in the ranks, and those in the ranks having perhaps the same feeling towards those, "dressed up in a little brief authority." The day is spent without improvement, and too often terminates in dissipation. While the labors of so many highly useful citizens become entirely lost to themselves and to the republic, not for a day, but for several days in succession!!

The records of the War Department will show, that of all force, that of the *common Militia* has ever been the most expensive to government, and distressing to individuals! Recollect the loss of life from disease, and waste of means from improvidence, that have characterized the campaigns to the North and to the West, during the late Border War. The great body of the sufferers, were the honest and invaluable yeomanry of our land.

The Father of our Country, has entered of record, his protest against that system. He says, "If we mean to continue our struggle, we must do it upon an entire new plan. We must have force, not a force that is constantly fluctuating and sliding from under us, as a pedestal of ice would leave a statue, in a summer's day: involving us in expense, that baffles all calculation."

One of the most active, intelligent, and efficient officers of the Revolution, who served in the Southern Army, has said; "Convinced I am, that a government is the murderer of its citizens, which sends them to the field, uninformed and untaught; where they are to meet men, of the same age and strength, mechanized by education and discipline for battle."

Let it not be supposed, that it is intended by any means, to call in question the virtue, patriotism, or courage of our fellow-citizens, composing the Militia of Pennsylvania. Far from it. Their good disposition and native spirit cannot be doubted. But the question is, can a law be enacted, or rather enforced, that will compel the *whole male population* to become so organized, disciplined and equipped, as to meet, on equal ground, and sustain themselves against, a well arranged regular army?—Or is it necessary that such an organization of the *whole male population* should exist?

So various are the dispositions, habits, associations, and perhaps prejudices, of the good people of this commonwealth, that the experiment persevered in for nearly fifty years, may be fairly pronounced to *have completely failed!*

That a partial enrolment, rather than a general one, might answer a better purpose, is a doctrine daily gaining proselytes.

As a large portion of our young men evince a passion for a suit of uniform, a plume and cockade,—have a taste for martial music, and all the pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war, and are emulous of distinction: let them be indulged in their patriotic views, and let the republic be benefitted, by turning to good account that ardent zeal, and thus secure a well disciplined and effective corps, that would do honor to the state, and constitute a comparatively "cheap defence" of the nation.

Were the present system, (a vile incubus,) done away, there is reason to believe, that out of the present population, so many volunteers might offer, as would complete 20 regiments, of 10 companies, each to contain 100 men; to be arranged in due proportions of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and Riflemen. To be regularly enrolled for five years, with an understanding, that in case of war, they should not be compelled to remain in the field longer than four months in any one year. Let them be armed and mfully equipped, at the public expense; embodied in regiments and brigades annually, and paid for the time necessarily employed in training. The distinction attending this kind of service, would be a strong inducement to engage in it; and as a further encouragement, they might be exempt from taxation, during the period of their engagement. In this way, our state could readily furnish its full quota, on any emergency. This kind of force, with the aid of the regular troops in garrisons, could keep in check an invading foe; until a permanent army could be enlisted, or assistance had from additional volunteers, raised on the spur of the occasion: the latter description having been always more relied on during the Revolution, than those dragged from home, by force of law, in the usual mode.

The contemplated arrangement would require a *limited* Field and General Staff: an evident advantage. From the mass whom the Militia sometimes have delighted to honor, (or to ridicule,) a better selection might be made, of the small number wanted: whose talents and qualifications, would add to, and not detract from, the respect due to high military rank. The scarcity of great chieftains, would enhance their value. It might then be necessary, to travel a day's journey to see one: whereas, it is now hardly possible to alight at a trough, or pass a signpost, without confronting some thus distinguished citizens!!

Among other arrangements, that of a *minute inspection* would be indispensable: and by officers perfectly qualified for the arduous and highly responsible duties. Shade of *Steuben!* what miserable attempts have been made by certain characters, to fill a station, once so faithfully, usefully, and elegantly sustained, by one of the best of men, as well as tacticians! In our Militia system, it is too often "the blind leading the blind." To render any force respectable, discipline and subordination are indispensable. "Go, and he goeth," "Do this, and he doeth it"—form the basis of every thing military. Any other idea is absurd.

"Why do the heathen rage, and the people imagine a vain thing!"

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

MR. OWEN'S LECTURE.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Maclean,—In hearing the lecture of Mr. Owen, last Tuesday, I was forcibly reminded of a new power in human nature, which Mr. Forsyth, in his treatise on the human mind, mentions, and which I do not recollect to be considered as a primary faculty in our nature by any other author than himself. The power is thus defined by Mr. Forsyth: "A passion for the improvement of the human race." Forsyth traces this passion through past ages, and through different countries, and states some of its many aberrations, and yet its general influence on the gradual amelioration of human society. He shows that, in some degree, it operates in most of men, and that it rises in particular instances into a strength of performance which overthrows the deepest rooted prejudices and establishes its own principles as a beneficent gift in perpetuity to mankind.

Mr. Owen appears possessed of many of those features which are found in the character of a reformer: The highest confidence in the correctness and beneficence of the system which they are propagating; a perseverence which opposition of sentiment among well informed men cannot cool, and which difficulties cannot discourage; and an immediate application of the principle of the theory which is so warmly espoused to practical operation, under their own immediate superintendance, as far as circumstances will permit. Mr. Owen's system does appear, from the very look of his eye, and the general air of his manner, to have clothed his own mind with all that disinterested benevolence, which, if his plan has great merit in itself, cannot fail to recommend it, and to aid in its operations. If he be a projector, his project is the birth of mistaken sincerity, and will ever stand high among the well wishers of our species, as the production of a highly amiable and philanthropic man.

His remarks on education, as conducted under his system, particularly attracted attention. His children of five years of age knew the oceans and mountains, the seas and vales, the rivers and cities, the kingdoms and republics of the world, better than the most learned of travellers at the age of fifty. This, from the short account which he gave of the manner of education, did not appear to me to be wonderful. It was geography, and geography only, that he mentioned. Now in a rich establishment, where a model of every town and of every country could be given as play things to the children, and where the variety was skilfully presented to their eye, the attainments mentioned could scarce fail to be made. In botany, the method of teaching could not disappoint, any more than in geography, the highest expectations. It however appears soon to come to its limits, and to be nearly altogether inapplicable to other branches of knowledge. To teach with success, by exhibitions to the senses, where the relations of things are any way intricate, requires an intellect exercised by comparisons an intellect not more powerful than that of a child, nor more observant, but an intellect that has had habits of thinking, and which enable the individual to perceive and separate relations, where a multitude of them crowd upon our view. While I admire the success of his system of education, in the instances specified, I cannot say that I was so much pleased with the comparative light in which he presented his system of instruction, as contrasted with every other that had preceded it: nor was I pleased with the degree of success which he ascribed to the wisdom of the whole world in devising and carrying on the course of its own improvement. "No rational plan," he stated "had ever been formed for the direction, on principle, of society:" "society was," therefore, "a chaos:" "we were no better than our fathers were three thousand years ago." Now it is granted, that while every projector and every reformer was flattering himself that he had the conception of a promising plan, never was any presented to us precisely of the kind which he proposed; while it must, however, be confessed that the Moravians and Shaking Quakers have attempted something of that social combination which appears to be the most distinguishing feature of his plan of amelioration. But though his plan never was before presented to stud the face of the earth with beautiful squares of a thousand feet of buildings and surrounding gardens; yet, with this exception of the extent and order of household economy, it is confidently believed, that the very system of instruction and moral improvement for which he pleads, has been in operation. No nation has ever started from a set of principles like Mr. Owen's; but every family has tacitly bound its members together by the substance of the rules which Mr. Owen read to us. To be sure, many families have little of that beautiful order which his plan delineated for his people without crime and without misery; but suppose the world made up of his communities, it would be a contradiction to individual objects in every species in nature, animate and inanimate, to suppose them all equal: But while some lag behind, and many are vicious and wretched enough; yet the education that was many years ago commenced, has carried forward social order, and lessened crime; yes, it has given all those wonderful improvements in mechanics and in the sciences of which Mr. Owen spoke; yes, those individual exertions, from family instruction, made Mr. Owen say that "the time was now come for successfully commencing his contemplated change in society."

Indeed it would admit of a far wider field than our reasonings can now occupy, to do justice to the merits of this question: "Whether on the present plan of society, or on the proposed plan, supposing it hitherto in operation, would sciences and arts have been most flourishing?" They are so on the former plan. Mr. Owen himself is astonished at their progress. Mr. Owen can take the last twenty-five years, and hold them up to us as teeming with the highest improvements. A few men, according to his statement, and it was correct, can, with the machines that the active ingenuity and schools of the age have given to them, outstrip the manual labor of the inhabitants of the globe.

But have societies formed for conjunct happiness and interests, been examples of success, and objects of envy? A small society, in some parts of the world, like our Harmonites, or like Mr. Owen's numerous family, may prosper, and may become both wealthy and happy. The very strangers that visit such places, would carry immense wealth into them; and the industry of the people could not fail, in an agricultural country, to reap a rich reward.—Mr. Owen, when he gets into operation in Indiana, with his fine disposition, his stock of European knowledge, from the scientific agriculture and arts of Scotland, and with his experience of conducting such a society, can be supposed to succeed with his plan only less advantageously than he would have continued to do, where, according to his own statement, he has been so successful. In a country like Great Britain, thousands of the population, from necessity, stand around a man with such a capital as Mr. Owen, and he has only to turn them into his ranks, and if they be well treated, as by him they would be, he can drill them, and continue to mould them according to his pleasure. But what would draw any respectable part of our population from their individual interests on their own farms? Societies, as he contemplates them, never can become any way general in this country. Every man, in a general way, is too comfortable with his own family, to seek to rank with the multitude. Yes, every man feels that principle of emulation, leading him to compare himself with his neighbor, and, if possible to equal him, which must have been felt by those children whom he mentioned as such emulous and successful scholars.

But that Mr. Owen is to succeed here, and yet not to succeed to the extent of his expectation, is undoubtedly all that we should desire. For his success will hold out to our population, what may be done by paying proper attention to the education of our youth, according to the utmost of our abilities; and his short-comings will only tell the world, that it is no wonder that the Americans outstripped the East-India Company in the markets of the east; because individual enterprise has always a scent and a keenness about it, far superior to the even and routine habits of public societies.

Nations combine, said Mr. Owen, to carry on war. But nations, from the voice of their wants, combine to enlist volunteers for all their arts and for all their employments. The houses of our present community are not built upon a uniform plan; but they suit the tastes of mankind; and London, or Paris, or New-York, or Philadelphia, has its merchants, and its mechanics, whose business is on a general systematic plan, not of any individual mind indeed, but of the great school of experience. The operations of the human mind never were properly explained till Dugald Stuart explained them; but men, notwithstanding, thought the same way before that they think now; and this from the necessity of their nature; and so the necessities of society have given us all that Mr. Owen proffers, except the extent and finished improvement of his communities.

But some might be apt to think that there was something which obviously smelled too much of a favorite theory, when the operation of his plan was to banish all crime and wretchedness. Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it: and they shall all know me, from the least to the greatest. Mr. Owen said not more than is said in these words. If we look for the attainment of a moral end, on our part we must use the means, and expect that Providence will, according to its way of working, perform what else we cannot accomplish. Mr. Owen did state that man was entirely the child of circumstances; arrange these, therefore, says he, properly, and the end, under Providence, will be attained. We are aware of the general truth of the positions which, about the Chinese and Indians, the Cannibals of the South Sea Islands, and the Hindoos, he stated. But perhaps these general features of the human character were made to bear more closely than they actually do upon the character of individual members in society. In the same family, where the circumstances are the same, both in respect to principle and practice, there are wonderful diversities of disposition; and scarce a family exists but leads to a remark of this kind. And not only is there often a diversity of disposition, but there is a wonderful contrast of virtue and vice sometimes. Queen Mary and Elizabeth, of England, are represented as sisters of very different turns of mind. Luther was supposed to possess a cast of thought very different from the general order in which he was brought up and educated. Mr. Owen himself says that he does not think as his countrymen think, nor is he to act as they act. Individual aspirings will necessarily disturb the artificial adjustments of Mr. Owen's benevolent plan.—When he has done his best, his garden of Eden will have some Eves, who will think of taking the benevolent instructions of no one, but will venture upon a step of their own; and it will have some Adams, who, according to Mr. Hogg's view of a planet breaking from its orbit, will be a sad evidence of lawless conduct and crime upon the earth.

There was one part of Mr. Owen's address which appeared ambiguous to me. He said that a person acquainted with the principles of human nature, could never wonder at what he sees among different nations of mankind; for a knowledge of their circumstances led to a perception of their character; and that owing to these circumstances, there was neither merit nor demerit in action, nor was praise or punishment to follow. This appeared to me mentioned less connected with his general object than any other statement which he made. He could not mean that crime and misery were not at present abounding; for he often asserted the fact of their existence; and is just going to deliver us from this wretched state of society. Perhaps his idea was, after all, that there was nothing more in the present chaotic state of society than a sad collision by action and reaction. Some writers who have denied the accountableness of man, have stated crime and punishment under these terms. Perhaps Mr. Owen was then glancing incidentally at what man has to expect after the present state. If he were, I have to ask him who told him so? I have the voice of human nature, which I must observe on this subject. There are differences of manners between Indians and Chinese, Europeans and Hindoos; but all have some notions of a future state, and a belief in rewards and punishments. Cicero, Cato, and Brutus, Socrates and Plato, Montezuma, and the Incas of every tribe, the prince and the peasant every where, believe this. Indeed, if this was Mr. Owen's meaning, it is presumed that he ought to examine human society again; and not to parade before us the causes of national manners only, for the principles which form them, and bear rule over moral habits and dispositions. Transport an Indian child to China, and it will grow up a Chinese: but there are vicious men and women among our Indians, and the same might be so, clothed with the manners of China. Every country, Mr. Owen tells us, has hitherto varied from all others; but have not all of them been steady, too steady in giving us crime and misery?—Mankind vary in national manners; but not by an exclusion of profligacy and folly. Caligula might have been profligate, though taught in the school of a modern philanthropist. Cyrus was generous; Cambyses was cruel; Saul was wicked; Jonathan was the picture of all that was amiable. Circumstances do indeed modify, in some degree, human character; and a good education, commenced under the care of a tender and benevolent mother, who, though a little unruly elsewhere, always smiles over her infant, as if to breathe tender emotions into it, and to nurse its infant passions to a reformation of the future generation, and this education prudently conducted afterwards, may do much to ameliorate the state of society; but the world, it is much to be feared, has not been so deeply mistaken hitherto, in its application of promising means to procure success, as in the utter inadequacy of any system of measures to banish all injustice and crime.

A HEARER.

CANAL POLICY.

[*Communicated by the Philadelphia Society for promoting Internal Improvements.*]

The importance of a connexion between the Allegheny and Susquehannah rivers, by means of a canal, and by so improving the beds of the rivers communicating with these great waters, as to make upon them a complete ascending and descending steam-boat navigation, has never been sufficiently considered and appreciated by the citizens of Pennsylvania. To them the accomplishment of these improvements is of the highest consequence; and their influence on the prosperity and wealth of our state, when perfected, would be unbounded. They would enable the western portions of the commonwealth to arrive at the Atlantic markets by an easy, certain and cheap access. They would furnish to their inhabitants means to obtain at all times, and at diminished prices, all the articles of merchandise and manufactures they require. They would open new and certain markets for the bulky and valuable minerals with which our state abounds. By the facilities of intercourse created by them with distant and fertile districts of our country, now almost altogether uninhabited, they would open them for settlement, and encourage their occupation and improvement by industrious and enterprising emigrants. They would give employment in the interior of the country to the large surplus capital which is now nearly dormant and unproductive in our city; thus, spreading animation and comfort through the whole regions now languishing for want of profitable occupation, or sustaining the heavy pressure of the absence of a sound circulating medium.—These, the certain and immediate results of a canal conexion with the western waters, should satisfy our citizens that our efforts to obtain the execution of so great a work have been too long withheld; that we have been too long insensible to this source of the greatest prosperity; and that we should all unite the most zealous efforts to accomplish this grand object, in comparison with which almost all others that occupy the attention of our citizens at present, sink into insignificance.

But when the profits which will attend the employment of capital for the construction of this canal and the completion of those improvements, are considered, their magnitude will be found almost beyond estimate: and it will be shown by examination of data which must be admitted by all, that no investment of pecuniary wealth can be made, affording such assurances of rich and abundant returns.

One of the objects of this paper is to establish the correctness of these positions, beyond contradiction or doubt.

It is anticipated, upon the evidence of experience, that in the next year the tolls of the New York canals will not only pay the interest on the large sums so wisely expended in the construction of those magnificent works, but that they will furnish a surplus beyond the amount required for that purpose, equal to $300,000 per annum.

Already, before the whole line of the Erie canal has been completed; before any of the returns so largely and so correctly expected from the connexion with the lakes can have been made; and while the principal use of this canal has been the transportation of the productions of the state of New-York only, and the delivery in return of merchandise to her own citizens; the tolls on this canal alone have in the last year amounted to $259,000, and on the two canals $310,000.

When the extent of the country immediately benefited by the New-York canals is surveyed, and it is considered that some extensive portions of the state can have had no connexion with, or use thereof, it cannot but excite our astonishment that the emoluments of these works have been so great.

The counties of Allegheny, Steuben, Tioga, Broome, Delaware and Sullivan—and all the country on the Hudson below Albany, cannot have contributed any thing to the tolls received on the canal leading to lake Erie. Those parts of the state which are not situated on the St Lawrence, and on the river above Albany, could not have profited directly by the Champlain canal. Thus, of the whole population of that prosperous and enterprising state, it may be said, not more than one half of its citizens have felt the effects of the Erie and Northern Canals, and have therefore paid no part of the large sums raised for its treasury by tolls.

The anticipations of those whose wisdom and patriotism laid the foundations of these noble works, and have so nearly completed them—that the productions of a large portion of *Upper Canada*, of the *Northern territories* of the United States, and of part of the State of *Ohio*, will when the connexion with Lake Erie shall be accomplished, obtain a passage down the canal, will be found entirely correct. As soon as the communication shall be opened, whatever of their surplus produce is destined for sale in another than the home market, will be sent from all those countries down the lake to Buffalo, and will there enter the canal.

But rich and large as the receipts from this intercourse with those fertile and extensive regions will be; when we look at the numbers of their population, and at their present state of cultivation and improvement, and compare these with the population and situation of those states and extensive districts of country, which, when the *Grand Pennsylvania Canal* shall be completed, will find market by passing through it; our anticipations of profit from such a work, will not be rebuked by the magnitude of the income from the canals of our sister state.

The facts upon which these assertions are founded will be fully shown.

It is admitted that one half of the state of Ohio will resort to the New-York market, by means of the Erie canal; that all the inhabitants of Michigan and the United States Northwestern Territories, that portion of the citizens of Indiana and Illinois which occupies the country bordering on or neighboring to Lake Michigan, will also be the customers of New-York, and that a portion of the people of Upper Canada, passing down the lakes, will partake of the facilities of access to market which the Erie canal offers them.

The population of Ohio, at this time, may be stated at 700,000, of which one half is	$50,000
Part of Indiana	20,000
Part of Illinois	10,000
That of Michigan and the North-western territories	17,000
Of that part of the British possessions which will resort to New-York	13,000
Making a total of	410,000

For the transportation of the productions of this population and of the countries it occupies, and of articles in exchange for them, the tolls of the New-York canal are expected to be very large; and these expectations are fully authorized by the industry and enterprise of those who are thus to be enabled to partake of the vast advantages that such work opens to all who can approach it.

Let us now contemplate the vast extent of the country, the numerous population, and the advanced state of improvement among those who will make use of A WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA CANAL, which will enable them to convey their productions to the Philadelphia or Baltimore market.

A few remarks may be permitted before those particulars are exhibited. It is well known that the market of New-Orleans, notwithstanding the facilities of access to it, and of return from it by steam-boats, has for some years been ruinous to all who have resorted to it, from the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri; and also from the upper part of Kentucky, and those parts of Virginia which are watered by the Kenhawa. The chief causes of this disastrous state of things have been, that they are always retarded in their efforts to descend the river, by the longer continuance of winter among them than in more southern latitudes, and by the shallowness of the water in dry seasons; and that they are therfore anticipated in the market by those, who, residing lower down the Mississippi, are enabled to pour in their productions at the first opening of the season, and to continue to send their supplies, when the navigation in the rivers Ohio and Wabash is suspended. The nature of the climate of New-Orleans is such as to compel the immediate sale of almost all the productions of agriculture; and thus those who resort to that market are obliged speedily to dispose of their property, or to expose it to waste and spoil; and therefore they frequently become the victims speculation and monopoly, the obvious consequences of glutted markets.

By all the inhabitants of the states which have been enumerated, an Atlantic market is most anxiously desired; and they will all hasten to avail themselves of such a market, the moment it shall be opened to them.

It is a circumstance well deserving of notice and consideration, that the distance of Ohio, Indiana, of many parts of Missouri, of Illinois, and of more than one-half of Kentucky, and the north-western section of Virginia, from Philadelphia and Baltimore by means of the Pennsylvania canal, are in few cases greater than from those countries to New-Orleans; and in some considerably less.

The distance—

	Miles.
From Cincinati to New-Orleans, is	1615
From the junction of the Ohio, with the Mississippi to New-Orleans	1000
From the mouth of the Wabash to New-Orleans	1110
From Louisville, Kentucky, to New-Orleans	1287
From the mouth of the River Tennessee to New-Orleans	1056
From Cincinnati to Philadelphia by Pittsburgh, up the Kiskiminetas and Conemaugh, across the Allegheny to Junista, and then down the Susquehannah	1000
From the junction of the Ohio with the Mississippi to Philadelphia	1490
From the mouth of Wabash to Philadelphia	1290
From Louisville to Philadelphia by the proposed cannal	1178
From the mouth of the River Tennessee to Philadelphia	1373

We now proceed to sum up the populat[ion] of the countries which have been under our contem[plation] and which will unquestionably become the owners of the Pennsylvania canal.

One half of the people of Ohio, the other half having been assigned to New-York	
One half of the present population of Kentucky	50,000
Part of Indiana, estimated at	100,000
Part of Illinois	50,000
Missouri	50,000
North-west section of Virginia	70,000
	100,000
Making a total of	1,020,000

Giving the number of customers to the [Pennsylva]nia canal, beyond those of the Erie canal exclusive of the citizens of the states through which they will pass, of 610,000.

When the rich and various productions of the western states—the tobacco and hemp of Kentucky and Virginia—the furs and lead of Missouri—the grain of all descriptions which abounds in Ohio and the other states, are taken into consideration; and the large quantities of manufactures and merchandise which they require, and why the inhabitants of those countries have ample ability to purchase, are added to the estimate, may it not be asserted that the tolls on the Pennsylvania canal for the supply of those parts of our Union will be nearly twice as great as those on the New-York canal? If the tolls collected from the New-York canals will amount in one year to $600,000; in the same period the receipts on the Pennsylvania canal will probably be at least one million of dollars, an interest of five per cent. upon a capital of *twenty millions of dollars*.

Should the Pennsylvania canal be the work of the commonwealth or of incorporated individuals? This is a question of great and permanent interest.

To place in the hands of any corporation, however restricted, a great control over the prosperity, the resources and the business of the citizens of the state—to give to individuals, the regulation of those important and vital interests; would seem inconsistent with principles of our constitution, and might be the creation of powers, the possession of which would lead to their abuse. On the other hand, the economy of private expenditure; the guards which individual observance always places on the agents it employs, would be productive of great advantages, and would diminish, considerably, the cost of the work.

But as the communication between the Allegheny and Susquehannah must be productive of such large pecuniary profit; if this necessary and practicable work will repay to those who shall complete it, the advantages anticipated; it should be executed under the exclusive control, and as the property of the state. All citizens of the commonwealth should be partakers in the gains to be derived from it; and as the administration of its concerns will be always in the power of the legislature, they will take care that nothing shall be done in relation to it, which may be detrimental to the republic.

Let us contemplate the immediate and future results of this work. Throughout the fertile districts of our commonwealth contiguous to the Susquehannah, the Juniata, Conemaugh, the Kiskiminetas and the Allegheny, upwards of *five millions of dollars* will be added. While the work is in progress, and until it shall be completed, the farmer residing within the limits of any part of its route, will find a market for the produce of his farm, and profitable employment for his oxen and his horses. More than two thousand persons will be engaged in excavating the basin, in making locks and tunnels—in building bridges and aqueducts, and in removing obstructions from and improving the beds of the rivers. Wealth of all descriptions will be enriched by large sums of money which will be distributed amongst them for the various works they will be called upon to perform. Unlike the expenditures for war, or the investment of capital in adventures to distant countries for the purchase of the manufactures of foreign hands; the expenditures for this home undertaking, will be distributed among ourselves; thus fostering and rewarding our own industry, and promoting the prosperity of our own citizens. Animating the whole country by its influence, the money which will be paid away, will still be retained among us. Like the seed, which "fell upon good ground, it will bring forth an hundredfold."

As soon as the canal is completed, then will commence the era of general and extensive prosperity, among all those who shall make use of the facilities and advantages it will afford. From every part of the western section of the commonwealth, the productions of the field and the forest will be sent to a sure and profitable market. The freight of a barrel of flour from Hburgh to Philadelphia, supposing the same rate of toll to be established as are paid on the New-York canal, will be only 45 cents.

Merchandize will be carried from Philadelphia to Huntingdon at $6 per ton; from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh at $ per ton. The prices of transportation to these places at this time are, to Huntingdon $30, to Pittsburgh $45 per ton.

Every where manufactories of iron will be established; and this, the great staple of our commonwealth, will be transported to sea board at the rate of one cent and a half per ton per mile.

Money will find objects to employ it throughout the whole of our interior; and, forever united by general and equal prosperity, the country and the capital will acknowledge the same and undivided interests.

"Prosperity's the very bond of Love."—*Shakspeare.*

This will commence the large pecuniary receipts to be drawn by the commonwealth for this judicious, and truly patriotic, appropriation of its treasures. The tolls of the canal will soon extinguish any debt which may be contracted for its construction: whatever may be its cost, the profits of the work will reimburse the expenditures; and, this being done, it will ever after give large sums to the state treasury. Upwards of five hundred thousand dollars will be raised to be appropriated annually to other internal improvements, or lessen the burden of government by providing for its expenses.

Let every citizen of Pennsylvania awake from the slumber in which he has been for past years, and call upon his representatives to enter at once upon measures preparatory to the accomplishment of this important and necessary work—with one voice let all pronounce. We will have a *Pennsylvanian Canal*, to connect the two extremes of the state, and to bring in the west—Thus will we certainly be surely obtained—Thus, will we certainly realize all that is here promised.

The means are at the command of the legislature; any sum of money may be borrowed at a low rate of interest upon a pledge of the wealth of the commonwealth. The practicability of the plan has been ascertained by the engineers of the United States and by our own commissioners; and now nothing is wanting but a legislative act, to assure the execution of this work, which will be at once the best of our possessions and for our posterity a triple inheritance.

TO LET,

From the 1st of April next,

TWO BRICK HOUSES

In the Northern Liberties Apply to

Jan 21—3t. Richardson, Fourth Street.

To My Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the 7th day of February next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Dorrington Pennington,

Now of Wilkins township, Farmer

Jan. 14—3t.a.e.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, JAN. 28, 1825.

Mr. Owen of Lanark, has returned from Indiana. We understand he has purchased Harmony from Mr. Rapp, and that he intends to establish a community there on the plan adopted by him for ameliorating the condition of the working classes of society. On Tuesday last he delivered a Lecture, in explanation of this plan, to a very crowded audience in the First Presbyterian Church of this City.

We vouch for it, our Harrisburgh Correspondent's letter, of last week, was true and genuine, and received by the regular mail. If Mr. M'Farland will take the trouble to step across the street to the Stage Office, he will find that his friend, Mr. Stevenson, left this place in time to reach Harrisburgh, by the regular stages, before the letter was written.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract to the Editor—"Harrisburgh, Jan. 22, 1825.

"This has been a great week of speechifying, but a very slender one of legislation. The new lien bill providing that judgments shall remain a lien on real estate, without revival, ten instead of five years, took up Monday, in the House of Representatives, until the two houses met to elect a U. S. Senator. The bill got through the committee of the whole; but the election of U. S. Senator ended as it began, without a decision—the particulars whereof you have no doubt been advised in the "Bills of the Day," viz. the newspapers. This same election of Senator has been preceded and attended by odd manœuvres. Senator (late Governor) Findlay, in the list of names and places of residence of members of the Senate U. S. in the different States, is stated to be of *Pittsburgh*. This is supposed to have the design in it of favoring the election of Samuel D. Ingham, to the Senate,—who was Mr. Findlay's secretary of state. A hopeful brace of Senators, indeed, we would have, should this intrigue take effect.

"John Fox, of Bucks, who was here for Ingham, it is said, endeavored to produce such a state of things at the votings on Monday, as would lead to a caucus, and urged that measure after the failure to make an election. So it seems, that Mr. Ingham has violent antipathies to *presidential* caucuses, but would be quite willing to abide by a caucus *senatorial*, when he, himself, might be benefitted. But this is the secret of politics.—This Mr. Ingham is a political nothingarian, and has assumed every hue that could be assumed, according to the dominant politics of the State.

"James S. Stevenson, of your city, was likewise on at the United States Senator election, and in favor of Mr. Marks. But he injured, instead of assisting him. Marks left off with 45, at the previous ballot, and at this he began with 31 and ended with 37. "Save me from my friends."

"Between these conflicting interests, J. Andrew Shulze meets no little cause for vexation—as for vexation itself, nothing vexeshim, except it may be an apprehension of the loss of office. The Ingham interest bullies him—the Marks interest says, that unless Marks is elected Senator he will not be re-elected Governor—and thus goes it with the excellency of imbecility.

"On Tuesday the Representatives had a tug at Judge Chapman's petition, to allow him process to compel the attendance of witnesses, for the purpose of rebutting the charges made against him. As the investigation in his case does not commence until Monday, the 24th, the House, after again argufying the matter on Friday, determined that they would take no order upon his petition.

"A supplement to the penal laws—in which the bone of contention was, grand and petit larceny, or larceny alone, in all cases—occupied Wednesday's sitting and was decided in favor of grand and petit larceny.

"Thursday was taken up with a discussion of a resolution, for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill extending the time for patenting lands: and ended with its postponement, and a call upon the Land Officers to exhibit their proceedings as to the past, and opinions as to the future.

"Friday was consumed by a debate upon Judge Chapman's petition, and ended as is before set forth.

"Saturday saw Mr. Sterigere's resolution, approving of President Monroe's administration, effected and laid on the table—Mr. Sterigere's lien law, and the bill establishing a bank in the district of Southwark, read a second time;—and there an end.

"Senate have been much engaged thro' the week in dull business matters. Except that there was a proposition, in a bill, to change the mode of determining the validity of wills from feigned issue to some more fantastical mode—there has been no kind of curiosity in this body."

U. S. Senator.—Another trial to elect this officer took place on Monday last, and resulted as appears below. Another trial will be made on Monday the 31st inst.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
William Marks,	31	34	35	37
John Sergeant,	20	20	20	20
S. D. Ingham,	22	21	22	24
William Darlington,	12	12	14	14
Thomas Burnside,	16	17	19	19
Molon C. Rogers,	12	14	14	12
James Todd,	11	9	6	3
David Scott,	4	2		
G. B. Porter,	1			

Harrisb. Chron.

We learn, says the National Gazette, that the British mining enterprises, in Mexico, were likely to succeed beyond all expectation.

Congress.—We have merely room to notice the passage of two bills, yesterday, by the House of Representatives, both by considerable majorities and both of much importance. By one an appropriation of $150,000 is made for the Cumberland Road; and by the other $300,000, to subscribe for stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company. After these appropriations, the opinion of the House of Representatives in relation to their constitutional right of aiding Internal Improvements can no longer be doubted. Nothing short of the firmest conviction on the part of the members, of their right thus to promote the publick good, could produce such decided majorities. *Nat. Jour.*

The following remark of Mr. Speaker Clay, in his late speech on the bill to provide for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, is worthy of particular notice:

"If, at this moment, the alternative were presented to me, of a total exclusion of my State from all use of the Mississippi river for commercial purposes, or the same exclusion from the Atlantic states, I would, without hesitation, prefer the former, and I believe that the commerce, that now passes the mountains from the West, to seek its outlet on the Atlantic coast, is of greater value than that which passes down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico—and this will be increasingly the case, if, as I hope, we are to have several different outlets like that which is now proposed."

On motion of Mr. Livingston, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing an experiment to be made, at the seat of government, on a small scale, of the most approved mode of constructing roads on the plan practised under the direction of Mr. M'Adam in England, and of railways under the patent granted to John Stevens, of Hoboken, in New-Jersey.

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New-York, January 17.—The ship Young Phœnix, Capt Dunbar, arrived yesterday in 42 days from London, brings papers of that city to the 3d of December and by the arrival of the packet ships Edward Quesnel, Capt. Hawkins, and Don Quixote, Capt. Clarke, from Havre, papers of that place to the 3d of December and Paris dates to the 2d have been received. They furnish no intelligence of much interest or importance.

Mr. Fauntleroy was executed on the 30th of November, agreeably to his sentence, and his body delivered over to his friends, to be interred privately. He was in the 41st year of his age, of middle stature; rather inclined to stoutness His complexion was pale, and his hair quite grey—being short sighted, he constantly wore glasses. By all accounts he was tranquil and resigned. It is said that it required 16,000 pounds annually, to pay the interest on the amount of his forgeries

A tremendous storm was experienced in England the last of November, which continued for two days and by which there was a great loss of lives and property both upon the coast, as well as in the interior. Some particulars of the gale will be found below.

Intelligence from Turkey represents the Greeks as still maintaining their ascendency. Lord Strangford had passed down the Dardanelles. Advices from Constantinople under date of the 25th October, say: "The fate of the Captain Pacha, is finally known—sick and in disgrace with the Sultan, he is still in the Dardanelles, having been forbidden to appear in the capital. The Pacha of Egypt's son has been named commander of the sea forces of the Porte but where is he now? He is said to be a prisoner at Hydra. The Porte keeps a dead silence on recent events. It is reported that the Turkish commander of Jussy has decapitated a Moldavian officer, and great inquietude is felt on account of it."

His majesty Charles the Xth is busy in visiting objects and places in the vicinity of Paris, and is said to show a decided partiality to all the branches of useful manufactures, which, it is foretold, will flourish in an unprecedented manner during his reign.

The Chevalier Heredia, brother of ex-minister, Count Ofalia, has been appointed Spanish minister to the United States.

The Dutch Vice Admiral at Port Mahon, informed a captain at Naples, that it would be unsafe to pass the Straights of Gibraltar before the 15th Nov. in consequence of the hostile disposition of the Dey of Algiers. He was afterwards ordered to convoy Dutch vessels in the Mediterranean, but hoped for a more favorable disposition in the Dey

It is asserted in the London Sun, that the Duke of Wellington and several members of the English Ministry will assist at the coronation of the King of France.

The extensive floods in Holland were subsiding and leaving to view the effects of their extensive ravages. The dykes were broken down by the immense weight of the waters, which have risen in some instances from forty to fifty feet above the ordinary level. The cities of Hamburgh and Amsterdam were in considerable danger.

It is stated in the Courier of Dec. 1 that all matters at issue between the Government and the Canada Company have been finally settled on terms advantageous to both. The Commissioners were to proceed to Canada the middle of January

Letters from Augsburgh, of the 20 Nov state, that a military conspiracy has been detected, which has led to the arrest of officers of distinction.

London Dec. 1.

It is stated that losses at Lloyd's by the storm of Monday and Tuesday are beyond calculation, and are scarcely equalled in the memory of the oldest member of the house.

During the tempest, 300 feet of the battlements of Fonthill Abbey were blown down, and glass broken to the amount of several hundred pounds.

At Taunton, Leston, Sidmouth, Exeter, Exmouth, South Devon, Plymouth, on the Cornish coast, Porthleven, Falmouth, Pelperro, Fowey, Looe, &c. &c. the destruction by the storm is beyond calculation. Several vessels were lost the names of which are not known.

It is stated that 20,000 pounds would not repair the damage sustained at Sidmouth. The lower part of the town was inundated—those who inhabited houses bordering on the sea were placed in the most imminent danger. Nearly every boat was broken in pieces, houses were blown down by the wind, others by the fury of the sea, and the whole town deluged—the night was awful. In the morning men and women were seen endeavoring to save their goods, by taking them from their windows others were endeavoring to preserve their lives by letting themselves down by means of sheets from their bedrooms into boats; others escaped by swimming. A great number of cattle and sheep had perished.

The destruction on the sound by the storm was very great in lives, houses, furniture, trees, fences, walls, &c. &c.

LATEST FROM PERU.

General Cortez, who came passenger in the schooner Lexio from Alvarado, has kindly favored us with the following authentic intelligence from Peru: Mr. Santamaria, the Columbian minister resident in Mexico, had received accounts from Callao of the third of September, brought to Acapulco by the brig Pallas, captain Henry Bertrand, from Guanchaco, a port in the province of Truxillo. Bolivar's head-quarters were at Arequipa, on the road to Cuzco, on the 16th of October, having defeated Canterac in Guamanga and Rio Pampas. Of 9000 men that composed Canterac's army, 1800 had united and were retreating towards Cuzco, to join the remains of La Serna's forces, who had been defeated in the neighborhood of Chacras by the army of Buenos Ayres. This army had taken possession of the provinces of Potosi, Cochabamba, Oruro, Puno and Santa Cruz de la Sierra. Bolivar himself writes to Mr. Santamaria, assuring him of the speedy termination of the campaign, as a Chilian army was marching from Arica to join that of Peru and Buenos Ayres. The reinforcements from Carthagena, St. Martha and Puerto Cabello had arrived at Guayaquil and Panama; whence also had been shipped a million and a half of dollars for the army in Peru. Lima was occupied by the patriots, and Callao was blockaded by sea and by land, by the combined land and naval forces, the latter being under the command of commodore Blanco, of the Chilian service.

The Spanish ship Asia and brig of war Achilles had made an attempt to escape from Callao, but being pursued by the Peruvian and Chilian squadron, returned to port, which so exasperated the commandant of Callao, that he opened a fire on them from the batteries, wishing to force them to a decisive engagement. *Aurora.*

Married,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. J. Black, Mr. *Christopher Magee*, of this city, to Miss *Jane Watson*, daughter of the late Andrew Watson, Esq., of Pitt township.

Died,

At Baltimore, on the 14th inst. General ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER. "He yesterday," says the Baltimore Patriot of that date, "delivered one of the most eloquent addresses to a jury ever listened to—was last night as cheerful and animated as he always was at the assembly—this morning eat his breakfast, and as he was reading a newspaper, fell from his chair and expired."

To Persons having the care of Registers of Burials, and others.

THE ADVERTISER, the Rev. John Digle, of Harlem, near New-York, is interested in ascertaining the time of the

Decease of Mary Sprague,

who lived at Pittsburgh and who is said to have died in the early part of the year 1815, but who, the Advertiser supposes, died before that time. Any person having any recollection of the said Mary Sprague, or of the time of her decease, would very much oblige the Advertiser by his information by letter; and any one holding a Register which contains the entry of her death, is requested to signify the same to the Advertiser, who will remit all fees and expenses.

☞ All the Pittsburgh papers are desired to insert this, and to send their accounts to the Advertiser, who will discharge the same to their orders, either at New-York or Philadelphia.

Jan. 28, 1825—3t

J. R. LAMBDIN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has returned, and intends remaining only a few weeks in the city. Those who have heretofore engaged their portraits, and those who feel inclined to encourage him and have their portraits painted, will favor him with an early call, at his Painting Room, in Third Street, opposite the Theatre.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 28, 1825—3t.

The Members

OF THE SOCIAL LIBRARY COMPANY of the Second Presbyterian Church, are requested to meet at the Session House, on Monday next, the 31st inst. at half past six o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Board.

Joshua Logan.

Jan 28, 1825.—1t.

PITTSBURGH
Woollen Machinery Shop.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a Shop for making all kinds of

WOOLLEN MACHINERY,

and hopes, by moderate prices and substantial workmanship, to make it an object with those wanting any thing in his line to give him a call. Orders for

Carding Engines,
Billy & Jenny Spinning Machines,
AND SHEARING MACHINES,

Of any of the different kinds will be gratefully received and executed with care and despatch. Attached is a

PATTERN SHOP,

Where Stove, Grate, Bark-Mill and Bell Patterns may always be had at a short notice.

Fullers are invited to call and examine the new Shearing Machine invented by Mr. M'Cawley, of Greensburgh. This Machine, besides being of a very simple construction, is said to perform double the amount of work in the same time, and at least equally well with any of the others.

John M'Allister,

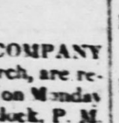
Corner of Third Street and Cherry Alley.

Jan. 28.—eow3mo.

TO LET,

And possession to be given on the 1st of April,

A Brick Tenement and Store,



SITUATE on the corner of Liberty and St. Clair Sts. and at the junction of Market, Liberty and St. Clair, two squares from, and in full view of the Allegheny Bridge, being in a very public part of the city.

ALSO,

Several Tenements on St. Clair Street, between Liberty and Penn streets.

ALSO,—FOR SALE,

500 Acres of first rate LAND,

In Beaver county, and in sight of New-Castle. On the farm there is a Dwelling-House and Barn, and from 70 to 80 acres cleared.

For terms apply to

Wm. B. Irish.

Jan. —3

STORAGE
AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed to that spacious building, (No. 85, North Main Street, St. Louis,) lately owned and occupied by Christian Wilt & Co. and that they have also taken the house formerly owned and occupied by said Wilt & Co. as a White and Red Lead Factory: this house is adjoining the other, and extends to the bank of the river, has been lately repaired and is now well calculated for the reception and storing of Goods of every kind, by which the difficulties and inconveniences arising from the want of sufficient Warehouses, (and which has, for some time past, prevented them from seeking Commission Business,) are completely removed; they therefore solicit a renewal of Consignments of all articles except Dry Goods and Hardware, of which they will constantly have on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on their own account, a general assortment, which they feel assured will greatly facilitate the sale of such articles as may be consigned to them. From their long residence in this city, their general acquaintance with country merchants and dealers in this place, the number and experience of assistants employed by them, and their intentions to use every honest exertion to promote the interest of those who may confide business to them, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all reasonable consignors: Suffice it to say, they refer the public to all persons who have heretofore had transactions of business with them.

Scott & Rule.

St. Louis, January, 1825.—[28—3m.]

P. S. In order to prevent delays in forwarding Goods consigned to us to be re-shipped to Franklin or elsewhere on the Missouri River, we have provided and will constantly have first rate Keel Boats and careful captains or patroons, well acquainted with the navigation of that river, which will enable us to despatch the Goods with very little delay. We have also made arrangements for the quick despatch of Goods to be forwarded to any point on the Mississippi River. S. P.

An Ordinance

Concerning the Assessment and Appropriations of Taxes for the year 1825, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That for the purpose of raising supplies for the present year, there shall be laid, assessed, levied and collected upon the persons, professions, trades and property made taxable, the sum of six thousand dollars, which, with the revenue of the city, amounting to eighteen hundred dollars, and taxes uncollected of the years 1822, 1823 and 1824, amounting to three thousand seven hundred dollars, is $11,500, shall be appropriated in the following manner, to wit:

No. 1.	Mayor's Salary,	$200 00
	Treasurer	150 00
	Street Commissioner	200 00
	Clerks of Councils	150 00
	Clerk of the Market	100 00
	Constable for attending at Market	78 00
	Bell-ringer, and sweeping market, north eastwardly of Market-street,	62 00
No. 2.	For building and repairing such wharves on the Monongahela river as may be hereafter directed by the Councils.	500 00
No. 3.	Paving Smithfield Street, from M'Clurg's pump to Fourth-st.	596 00
No. 4.	Paving Wayne street from Liberty to Penn street,	261 00
No. 5.	Paving Third street from Grant to Ross street,	262 00
No. 6.	Paving Penn street from Cecil's alley to Pitt street	266 00
No. 7.	Paving Fourth street from Ferry to Liberty street	155 00
No. 8.	Paving Third street from Ferry to Liberty street	421 00
No. 9.	Gravelling and repairing Liberty street at the Monongahela river	50 00
No. 10.	Repairing Second Street from Post-Office and extending towards Wood street 160 feet	72 00
No. 11	Repairing Second street from Chancery lane 90 feet towards Market street	41 00
No. 12.	Digging gutter in Sixth Street from Smithfield street to Cherry alley	15 00
No. 13.	Repairing mouth of West street	5 00
No. 14.	Do do of sewer at Hay street	8 00
No. 15.	Digging gutters in High street and covering the same with cinders from iron-works,	40 00
No. 16	Repairing landings at Allegheny river	30 00
No. 17	Cleaning streets	700 00
No. 18.	Collecting and lost taxes	250 00
No. 19.	Credits for old pavements	700 00
No. 20	Stationary and fuel	15 00
No. 21.	Hose company for the purpose of procuring a forcing engine	300 00
No. 22.	Repairing gutters	200 00
No. 23.	Paying outstanding warrants	700 00
No. 24.	For the redemption of the city paper	3500 00
No. 25.	Contingent fund	1430 00
		$11,500 00

Section 2. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That none of the aforesaid appropriations for paving shall be applied, unless the owners of property on the respective streets shall, on or before the first day of April next, report in writing to the street commissioner, that they will have their curb-stones set and side pavements made, agreeable to the ordinances of this city: and the street commissioner is hereby required to make a written report thereof to the councils at their first meeting in April.

Ordained and enacted into a law, the 23d day of January, A. D. 1825.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Pres't. Com. Coun.

Attest—E. J. ROBERTS, Clk. Com. Coun.

John Carson,
Pres't. Sel. Coun. pro tem.

THOMAS BAIRD, Clk. Sel. Council, pro tem.

[Jan. 28.]

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the 7th day of February next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Richard Geary,
Carpenter, Pittsburgh.

Jan. 14—3t

AN ORDINANCE,

Taxing certain Offices.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That from and after the passing of this Ordinance, the City Gauger shall pay into the City Treasury fifteen per cent out of all moneys received by him as fees, while performing the duties of his office, and that he be required to pay the same quarterly into the hands of the Treasurer.

Sec. II. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Measurers of Boards and Scantling, appointed by law, be, and they are hereby required to pay into the City Treasury the sum of fifteen per cent on the amount of all moneys received by them as fees, for the performance of the duties of their office, and be required to pay the same quarterly into the hands of the Treasurer.

Ordained and enacted into a law the 7th day of January, A. D. 1825.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Prest. Common Council.

Attest—E. J. ROBERTS, Clk. Com. Council.

James Ross,
Prest. Select Council.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG, Clk. Sel. Council.

Jan. 28—3t.

HOME OF FORTUNE,

CONINE'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, January 20, 1825.

Tenth Report of the Drawing
OF THE THIRD
GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND,

NOW DRAWING every week, in the city of Baltimore, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

No. 418, a prize of $100
1423. 18820, prizes of 50

This Lottery is now half over, and yet the following prizes remain undrawn, viz.

$40,000,

$20,000, $10,000, $5,000, 16 of $1,000, 14 of $500.

Besides 55 of $100, 63 of $50, and 3975 of $10, and as they are all floating except two, each Drawing may be expected to yield rich results.

Tickets still continue at the following low rate:

Whole	$12 00	Quarters	$ 00
Halves	6 00	Eighths	1 50

For truly fortunate numbers apply at

CONINE'S
HOME OF FORTUNE,

No. 32, *Market-st. near the Centre Market*,

Where Prizes are cashed or renewed on presentation.

Distant adventurers may advantageously forward their orders to

WM. C. CONINE, Baltimore.

Jan. 28, 1825.

HIGHEST PRIZE

40,000 DOLLARS!

Splendid Scheme,
Now Drawing in the City of Baltimore.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND,

NOW Drawing regularly EVERY WEEK, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

Scheme.

1 of	$40,000	is	$40,000
1 of	20,000	is	20,000
1 of	10,000	is	10,000
2 of	5,000	is	10,000
30 of	1,000	is	30,000
20 of	500	is	10,000
50 of	100	is	5,000
100 of	50	is	5,000
5000 of	10	is	50,000
Amounting to			$180,000

Every Prize payable in CASH, which, *as usual*, at COHEN'S Office, can be had the moment they are drawn. This lottery is the most brilliant in the United States, and from the unusual number of PRIZES OF MAGNITUDE YET FLOATING, each day produces a handsome distribution. Only twelve drawings remain to complete the Scheme. The great Capitals of $40,000, $20,000, $10,000, $5,000, &c. still remain undrawn.

Tickets	$12 00	Quarters	$3 00
Halves	6 00	Eighths	1 50

To be had, warranted undrawn, at

COHEN'S
Lottery & Exchange Office,
114, MARKET-ST. BALTIMORE,

Where the great Capital Prizes in BOTH THE LAST STATE LOTTERIES (100,000 dollars, 2 of 20,000 dollars, 10,000 dollars, 5,000 dollars, &c.) were sold, and where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.

☞ORDERS from any part of the United States, by mail, (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to J. I. COHEN, Jr.
Baltimore.

ADVENTURERS at a distance may at all times with confidence forward their Remittances to COHEN'S OFFICE, for if the great Capitals in the Scheme should be drawn when their Orders arrive, and the state of the wheel not justify an investment, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail, or will be invested in some other brilliant Lottery which may be then about to draw.

Jan. 21, 1825—3t.

TO LET,

And possession given the first day of April next,

THE HOUSE at present occupied as the Farmers & Mechanics' Bank, situate in Third Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

For terms apply to JOHN SCULL, or either of the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21 tf

Poetry.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

THE YEAR.

BY W. H. TAPPAN.

Thou unknown fragment of that world
Whose object was, our time began,—
Ocean—whose waves were made to roll
Yet God from nothing fashion'd man
Whence art thou, evanescent Year—
Atom! declare what dost thou here.

Is it providence, to mark orbits,
With added moments, life's pulse day—
With changing vision to beguile
Man that approaches and hastens away?
Dreadful orbit! thy meteor wave,
Buoys him, yet hears him to his grave.

Wilt thou act like the others
That were before thee, disappear?
Why comst thou with thy dreams and tears
Thy harshness, unknowing year?
Is it thou too, should'st come and go,
For aught unchanging, is below.

'Tis fit that all should fade and die,
Yea Rain's voice shall shake the spheres:
The yellow leaf that sails on high—
The twenty date of days and years
Alike pass on and are forgot,
Once here, but now remembered not.

And let them pass—for what but dust
Are whirling worlds, and what are we?
Creatures, from frailty formed at first;
Yet—link'd to an eternity,
When ruin'd worlds on worlds shall roll,
These lives the immortalized soul.

A new volume of Poems by Thomas Campbell, author of the Pleasures of Hope, has just been published. The principal poem in the work is entitled "Theodric, a Domestic Tale," the scene of which is laid in Switzerland. The following is one of the smaller pieces.

TO THE EVENING STAR.

Star that bringest home the bee,
And sett'st the weary laborer free!
If any star shed peace, 'tis thou,
That send'st it from above,
Appearing when Heaven's breath and brow
Are sweet as her's we love.

Come to the luxuriant skies,
Whilst the landscape's odours rise,
Whilst far-off lowing herds are heard,
And songs, when toil is done,
From cottages whose smoke unstirr'd
Curls yellow in the sun.

Star of love's soft interviews,
Parted lovers on thee muse;
Their remembrancer in Heaven
Of thrilling vows thou art,
Too delicious to be riven
By absence from the heart.

DROLL SIMILES.

"Rough and ready, like a rat catcher's dog" Davies.

Sharp work for the eyes, as the devil said when a broad wheeled wagon went over his nose.

I'm down upon you—as the extinguisher said to the rushlight.

Turn'd soldier—as the lobster said when he popp'd his head out of the saucepan.

Musical and melancholy—as the cricket said to the tea kettle.

Here we are *all muster'd* as the roasted beef said to the Welch rabbit.

Every one take care of himself—as the jackass said when he was dancing among the chickens.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEESWAX—DEER SKINS—Fresh, Sweet Roll and Keg BUTTER—CLOVER SEED—FLAX SEED—FLAX and good COUNTRY PRODUCE generally, will be bough', at *Cash Prices*, by

Isaac Harris,

WHO HAS JUST RECEIVED

20 CRATES, well assorted, large and small Crates QUEENSWARE.
21 Barrels good quality TANNERS' OIL.
2000 lbs. best quality English Cast, Blister and Crowley STEEL, and German and Shear and American Blister STEEL.
4000 lbs first and second quality GreenCOFFEE.

1 hhd. West India MOLASSES
3 bbls. ROSIN.
Beatty's Warranted GUNPOWDER, by the keg.
A good assortment of Birmingham & Mousehole ANVILS—6½ feet German and Cast Steel, and 7 feet Cast Steel MILL-SAWS—Phœnix Factory SHEETINGS, CANDLEWICK and YARN.—Dilley's, & Richardson's, & Pedan's TOBACCO.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 21, 1825.—3t

TO LET,

The Brick Store Room,

CELLAR and VAULT, on the Corner of Fourth and Market Streets, now occupied by H. M'Clelland.

ALSO,

The Three Story BRICK HOUSE and STORE, on Market, between Fourth Street and the Diamond, now occupied by S. & Dubarry.

ALSO,

THE FARM,

One mile from this city, known by the name of Erin-Hill, containing about 40 or 50 acres, on which are situated a two story Frame House and Barn, with Out-Houses complete.

ALSO,

The GARDEN and Two Story DWELLING HOUSE adjoining the above.

Possession of the above will be given on the 1st of April. For the terms apply to

John Irwin.

Jan. 21, 1825.—tf.

For Sale,

The Time of a Negro Girl,

WHO has nearly five years to serve, and can be well recommended.

Inquire of the Editor.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21 tf

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the 7th day of February next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

William Wightman,
Pittsburgh, Carpenter.

January 21, 1825. 3t.*

Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their Warehouse, on Thursday, February 1st, at 3 o'clock, P. M. officers for the ensuing year to be elected.

Geo. G. Wright, Sec.

Jan. 31, 1825.—3t

Pittsburgh, 1st Dec. 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having formed a Partnership, under the firm of

M'CLURG & TREVOR,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at No. 173, *North side of Market Street*, between 4th and 5th Streets, in the house lately occupied by Pennock & Robbins, where they intend keeping a good assortment of

Woollen, Cotton and Silk Goods,

which they will sell on the most moderate terms.

Alexander M'Clurg,
John B. Trevor.

N. B. The most strict punctuality will always be observed, in filling any orders in their line.
Dec. 10, 1824.—cotf.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

The New Steam Boat,

WILLIAM PENN,

WILL be ready by the 1st of February next, and will leave this port, for St. Louis, on the opening of the navigation. For freight or passage apply to

Robert Lindell & Co.
Commission Merchants, or to
A. Way & Co.

ALSO---The fine fast sailing Steam Boat,

GEN. BROWN,
CAPT. SCOTT,
Will leave this place about the 10th of March next.

For freight or passage apply to

Robert Lindell & Co.

Who will have Boats ready for Nashville, or any other port that freight may offer for.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825.—tf.

FOR NASHVILLE.

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(Now on her passage from New-Orleans,)

WILL leave this place for Nashville, on or about the 10th of March. The Lawrence is a new Boat, and has first rate accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf.

For Saint Louis.

The substantial and fast running Steam Boat

INDIANA,
Captain Clark,

WILL leave this place, from the 5th to the 10th of March, for the above port. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations) apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf

TO RENT,

THE BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Smithfield and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. Hart.

THE BRICK HOUSE, in Second street, between Smithfield and Grant streets, now occupied by Mr. Young.

THE BRICK HOUSE, in Second street, between Smithfield and Grant streets, now occupied by Mr. Pride.

TWO FRAME HOUSES, in Front street, between Grant street and Cherry Alley, now occupied by Mr. Crawford and Mr. Freeman.

The STORE & DWELLING in Wood street, between Second and Third Sts now occupied by Messrs. R. & J. Towne

THE BRICK HOUSE in Fourth street, between Market and Perry streets, now occupied by Mr. Spencer.

THE BRICK HOUSE, next door to Mr. Spencer's, now occupied by Mr. Todd.

AN OUT LOT, of about 10 Acres, near to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Hopkins.

A FARM, of about 100 Acres, On Coal-Hill, near to Birmingham, now in the tenure of Mr. Brock. Possession given on the 1st of April.

For terms apply to Mr. Cochran, at the store of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, or to

George Poe, Jr.

January 14, 1825.—tf.

The Commanding Officer

OF THE ARSENAL, near Pittsburgh, wishes to contract for

1500 Musket Stocks, and
750 Rifle Stocks,

Of Black Walnut, and sawed to pattern, to be delivered by the last of March next: 500 of the former to be seasoned, if convenient. He will receive Proposals, in writing, for the above, till the 31st instant.

Jan. 14—3t.

Office of the Allegheny Bridge Co.

January 3d, 1825.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburgh, have this day declared a Dividend of *Three per cent.* for the last six months, which will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 12th instant.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Treasurer

Jan. 14—3t

Robert J. M'Connell, Roberts

ATTORNEYS

AND

COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Have their Office in Fourth St.
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.
Pittsburgh, October 16, 1824.—tf.

E. MERRITT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity that he intends remaining in this place for a short time, and has taken lodgings at Mr. *Dunseath's Hotel*, in Market street, where he will perform all operations of the Teeth with the greatest care. He flatters himself, from his experience, that the most sanguine expectations of his employers will not be disappointed.

N. B. Applicants waited upon at their dwellings, if more agreeable.

Jan. 7, 1825.—tf.

Maynard & Noyes' INK POWDER AND LIQUID INK.

IF any are still unacquainted with the great superiority and unexampled reputation of these articles, they are invited to read the following highly respectable testimony to the fact, and to make trial for themselves. The importance of having the very best of Writing Ink is too well known to be mentioned. This kind has been in use six years, and the testimony respecting it is the same from all parts of the country. When the best judges among our Registers of Deeds, Scriveners, Writing Masters, Officers of Banks, and of Public Offices, unite in saying, that they have found a better article than they ever before used, it is evident, that no one need be troubled any longer with bad Ink.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Mr. John Fisk, Clerk of Superior Court and Register of Deeds, Middlesex Co. Conn.

I have used Messrs. Maynard & Noyes' Ink Powder for 18 months past, and have found it superior to any I have ever before used, and cheerfully recommend it for general use.

JOHN FISK.

Middletown, Dec. 30, 1823.

U. S Armory, Springfield, Oct. 21, 1823.

I certify, that I have used, during the past year, Writing Ink, made from Powder manufactured by Messrs. Maynard & Noyes, of Boston, and that I have found it far superior for use to Walkden's British Ink Powder, or any other that I have ever made use of.

W. F. WOLCOTT.

Patriotic Bank, Washington City.

Messrs. MAYNARD & NOYES.

Gentlemen,—For the last year I have been using your Black Ink. I have been much pleased with it, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all who are desirous of giving permanency to their writing.

O. CARR, Cashier.

April 10, 1824.

I give my testimony with pleasure in favor of Messrs. Maynard & Noyes' Ink.

ANDREW BOYLE,
Chief Clk. Gen. Post Office.

Manufactured and sold by *Maynard & Noyes* Chemists and Druggists, 39 Washington Street, Boston. The Liquid Ink is sold by the gallon, quart or pint. It is also neatly put up in half pint, and pint and a half bottles. Stationers can be supplied with it by the barrel, as cheap as they can make it.

The above Ink Powder for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

J. ANDERSON & CO.

Who are authorized to warrant it.

Pittsburgh, January 7, 1825.—3t.

J. BYRNE,

Umbrella Manufacturer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the manufacture of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, of the most substantial kind, and neatest fashion, at his shop, in Third street, north side, between Wood and Market streets, where he will always be found, ready and willing to execute their commands in the line of his profession. Having paid a fee, and served a regular time to the business, under a first master, in one of the most fashionable cities of Great Britain, he feels confident he will be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

Every kind of *Repairing* done with neatness and despatch. The smallest favor will be gratefully received and punctually and promptly executed.

He has on hand a quantity of his genuine *JAPAN VARNISH*, for boots and shoes, which, besides giving to the leather a beautiful jet-black lustre, mollifies and nourishes it by its lubricating qualities, so that the price will be trebly repaid in the additional durability imparted to the leather. It will contract no fœtid smell by keeping in any clime or season, and when polished, will not soil the whitest muslin. It is put up in stone jars, sealed with wax, and the maker's initials impressed upon the cork, with proper directions labelled on the jar, and signed with his own holigraph. It is now selling at 25 cents per jar, just half the former price.

December 10—eoly.

Notice to Creditors.

MY CREDITORS are hereby notified, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the several acts of insolvency of this commonwealth; and that the said Court have appointed the 7th day of February next, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh; when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

James J. Neel,
Farmer, Mifflin Township.

January 14, 1825.—3t*.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the several acts for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that said court have appointed Monday, the seventh day of February next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend.

JEREMIAH CROWLY,
Carpenter, Pittsburgh.

January 14—3t.

SAMUEL MYERS, INSPECTOR,

Notary and Commissioner of Deeds,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, opposite the Court House, where he will attend to all business in his line. An attentive clerk has been employed, with him to promptly attend to, will be associated with him in partnership, and by close attention to his professional duties, he will merit a portion of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

TO LET.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers to rent the premises occupied by Robert Grierson, on the corner of Market St. and the Diamond. Possession given the first of April next.

Lemmon Irwin.

Jan. 7, 1825—tf.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Misses M'Arthur,

Respectfully announce that they have opened a

Boarding and Day School,

In Third Street, between Market & Wood.

THEY trust they may be found successful in their endeavors to promote the moral, literary, and general improvement of the Young Ladies committed to their care. Their system of instruction comprehends all that is necessary in a polite and useful education, and their plans are such as are most approved and adopted in the first establishments of a similar kind in Europe.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—3t*

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are requested to call and settle the same, before or on the 1st day of February next, as after that time they will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

John Little,
Saddler, Corner of Market and Water Streets.

December 24—tJF

NEW GOODS.

MYERS & ADAMS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings, corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS,
BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c.

ALSO,—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS; Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS;

ALSO,—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware*, and *Groceries*, all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax, Country Linen, Bags, &c.

Oct 22, 1824—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,

A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever

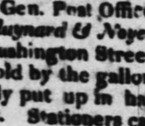
PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2 tf.

STRAY COW.



BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, living in Plum township, near Turtle Creek, An old RED COW, marked with the letters D. W. on her right horn, and having some white on her breast, bag, and near the end of her tail. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

John King.

Jan. 14, 1825—3t.*

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

Justices' Blanks

For sale at this Office.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Wholesale Grocers,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood streets, opposite R. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y. H. and Imperial Teas,

Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office
Is in the North corner of the Diamond.
Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

FOR SALE,

A new and well-toned CHURCH ORGAN,

WARRANTED to be a first rate instrument. It will be sold so low as to make it an object worthy the immediate attention of any person or society wishing to purchase. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money.

Apply to the Editor of this Gazette.

Sept. 17.—4m*

THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,

Having enlarged their assortment of

American Manufactures,

CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the interior. Amongst the articles now on sale, are the following:

Broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, Satinets, Checks, Tickings, Plaids, Shirtings and Sheetings, Flax and Tow Linen and Bags, Window Glass, 7 9, 8-10, 10-12, 9-12, 10-14, 11-15, 11-17, 12-16, 12-17, and 12-18, Glassware assorted, Nails, Bar Iron for light wagon tire, Teaplate Stoves, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted, Axes, Augers, Bells, Bed Screws, Brushes, Barkmills, Corn Shellers, Coffee Mills, Curry Combs, Tow and Wool Cards, Hatter's and Fuller's Jacks, Comb Plate, Bed Cords, Plough lines and Cordage assorted, Hoes, Hatchets, Hammers, Latches, Stock and Knob Locks, assorted, of superior quality, Mattocks, Plated ware for saddlers, Ploughs, Planes, Paper, Reeds, Shuttles, Spindles and Cranks for spinning wheels, Spades and Shovels, Socket Shovels, Scale beams, Steelyards—common and patent, Sprigs, Sparables, Wire Sieves, White Lead, Wool Hats, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT, FOR CASH.

20,000 lbs. GREEN COPPERAS.
10 bls. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality.
SPANISH TOBACCO SEGARS.
MACHINE CARDS.
CURRIER'S KNIVES.
Candlewick.

Orders and consignments addressed to GEO. COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and and promptly executed.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824.—tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that we, the subscribers, have severally applied to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the said judges have appointed Monday the 7th day of February next, for the hearing of us and our respective creditors, at the court house, in the City of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be respectively discharged.

John Vandivender,
Of the city of Pittsburgh, Blacksmith.
Jeremiah M'Donald,
Of said city, Laborer.
Isaac Shunk,
Of Pitt township, Gunsmith.
Matthew Rankin,
Of Washington county, Farmer.

Jan. 14, 1825.—3t.s.m.

420

Poetry.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

THE YEAR.

BY W. B. TAPPAN.

Thou unknown fragment of that scroll
Whose signet was, ere time began,—
Ocean—whose waves were wont to roll
Ere God from nothing fashion'd man;
Whence art thou, evanescent Year—
Atom! declare what dost thou here.

Is it perchance, to mock awhile,
With added moments, life's poor day—
With cheating vision to beguile
Man that appears and hastes away?
Deceitful tide! thy meteor wave,
Buoys him, yet bears him to his grave.

Wilt thou not like the others
That were before thee, disappear?
Why come't thou with thy dreams and tears
Thy burdens, melancholy year?
'Tis fit thou too, should'st come and go,
For nought unchanging, is below.

'Tis fit that all should fade and die,
Yea Ruin's voice shall shake the spheres:
The yellow leaf that sails on high—
The weary date of days and years
Alike pass on and are forgot,
Once here, but now remembered not.

And let them pass—for what but dust
Are wheeling worlds, and what are we?
Creatures, from frailty formed at first;
Yet—link'd to an eternity,
When ruin'd worlds on worlds shall roll,
Then lives the disembodied soul.

A new volume of Poems by Thomas Campbell, author of the Pleasures of Hope, has just been published. The principal poem in the work is entitled "Theodric, a Domestic Tale," the scene of which is laid in Switzerland. The following is one of the smaller pieces.

TO THE EVENING STAR.

Star that bringest home the bee,
And sett'st the weary laborer free!
If any star shed peace, 'tis thou,
That send'st it from above,
Appearing when Heaven's breath and brow
Are sweet as her's we love.

Come to the luxuriant skies,
Whilst the landscape's odours rise,
Whilst far-off lowing herds are heard,
And songs, when toil is done,
From cottages whose smoke unstirr'd
Curls yellow in the sun.

Star of love's soft interviews,
Parted lovers on thee muse;
Their remembrancer in Heaven
Of thrilling vows thou art,
Too delicious to be riven
By absence from the heart.

DROLL SIMILES.

"Rough and ready, like a rat catcher's dog" Davies.

Sharp work for the eyes, as the devil said when a broad wheeled wagon went over his nose.

I'm down upon you—as the extinguisher said to the rushlight.

Turn'd soldier—as the lobster said when he popp'd his head out of the saucepan.

Musical and melancholy—as the cricket said to the tea kettle.

Here we are *all muster'd* as the roasted beef said to the Welch rabbit.

Every one take care of himself—as the jackass said when he was dancing among the chickens.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEESWAX—DEER SKINS—Fresh, Sweet Roll and Keg BUTTER—CLOVER SEED—FLAX SEED—FLAX and good COUNTRY PRODUCE generally, will be bough', at *Cash Prices*, by

Isaac Harris,

WHO HAS JUST RECEIVED

20 CRATES, well assorted, large and small Crates QUEENSWARE.
21 Barrels good quality TANNERS' OIL.
2000 lbs. best quality English Cast, Blister and Crowley STEEL, and German and Shear and American Blister STEEL.
4000 lbs first and second quality GreenCOFFEE.

1 hhd. West India MOLASSES
3 bbls. ROSIN.
Beatty's Warranted GUNPOWDER, by the keg.
A good assortment of Birmingham & Mousehole ANVILS—6½ feet German and Cast Steel, and 7 feet Cast Steel MILL-SAWS—Phœnix Factory SHEETINGS, CANDLEWICK and YARN—Dilier's, & Richardson's, & Pedan's TOBACCO.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 21, 1825.—3t

TO LET,

The Brick Store Room,

CELLAR and VAULT, on the Corner of Fourth and Market Streets, now occupied by H. M'Clelland.

ALSO,

The Three Story BRICK HOUSE and STORE, on Market, between Fourth Street and the Diamond, now occupied by S. A. Dubarry.

ALSO,

THE FARM,

One mile from this city, known by the name of Erin-Hill, containing about 40 or 50 acres, on which are situated a two story Frame House and Barn, with Out-Houses complete.

ALSO,

The GARDEN and Two Story DWELLING HOUSE adjoining the above.

Possession of the above will be given on the 1st of April. For the terms apply to

John Irwin.

Jan. 21, 1825.—tf.

For Sale,

The Time of a Negro Girl,

WHO has nearly five years to serve, and can be well recommended.

Inquire of the Editor.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21 tf

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the 7th day of February next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

William Wightman,
Pittsburgh, Carpenter.

January 21, 1825. 3t.rb

Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their Warehouse, on Tuesday, February 1st, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Officers for the ensuing year to be elected.

Geo. G. Wright, Sec.

Jan. 21, 1825.—2t

Philadelphia, 8th Dec. 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having formed a Partnership, under the firm of

M'CLURG & TREVOR,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at *No. 173, North side of Market Street, between 4th and 5th Streets*, in the house lately occupied by Pennock & Robbins, where they intend keeping a good assortment of

Woollen, Cotton and Silk Goods,

which they will sell on the most moderate terms.

Alexander M'Clurg,
John B. Trevor.

N. B. The most strict punctuality will always be observed, in filling any orders in their line.

Dec. 10, 1824.—eotf.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

The New Steam Boat,

WILLIAM PENN,

WILL be ready by the 1st of February next, and will leave this port, for St. Louis, on the opening of the navigation. For freight or passage apply to

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Commission Merchants, or to
A. Way & Co.

ALSO---The fine fast sailing Steam Boat,

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Who will have Boats ready for Nashville, or any other port that freight may offer for.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825.—tf.

FOR NASHVILLE.

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(Now on her passage from New-Orleans,)

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Possession given on the 1st of April.

For terms apply to Mr. Cochran, at the store of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, or to

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750 Rifle Stocks,

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Jan. 14—3t.

Office of the Allegheny Bridge Co.

January 3d. 1825.

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Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Treasurer

Jan. 14—3t

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,

ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

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THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824.—tf.

E. MERRITT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity that he intends remaining in this place for a short time, and has taken lodgings at Mr. *Denniston's Hotel*, in Market street, where he will perform all operations of the Teeth with the greatest ease. He flatters himself, from his experience, that the most sanguine expectations of his employers will not be disappointed.

N. B. Applicants waited upon at their dwellings, if more agreeable.

Jan. 7, 1825.—tf.

Maynard & Noyes'

INK POWDER
AND
LIQUID INK.

IF any are still unacquainted with the great superiority and unexampled reputation of these articles, they are invited to read the following highly respectable testimony to the fact, and to make trial for themselves. The importance of having the very best of Writing Ink is too well known to be mentioned. This kind has been in use six years, and the testimony respecting it is the same from all parts of the country. When the best judges among our Registers of Deeds, Scriveners, Writing Masters, Officers of Banks, and of Public Offices, unite in saying, that they have found a better article than they ever before used, it is evident, that no one *need* be troubled any longer with bad Ink.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Mr. John Fisk, Clerk of Superior Court and Register of Deeds, Middlesex Co. Conn.

I have used Messrs. Maynard & Noyes' Ink Powder for 18 months past, and have found it superior to any I have ever before used, and cheerfully recommend it for general use.

JOHN FISK.

Middletown, Dec. 30, 1823.

U. S Armory, Springfield, Oct 21, 1823.

I certify, that I have used, during the past year, Writing Ink, made from Powder manufactured by Messrs. Maynard & Noyes, of Boston, and that I have found it far superior for use to Walsden's British Ink Powder, or any other that I have ever made use of.

W. F. WOLCOTT.

Patriotic Bank, Washington City.

MESSRS. MAYNARD & NOYES.

Gentlemen,—For the last year I have been using your Black Ink. I have been much pleased with it, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all who are desirous of giving permanency to their writing.

O. CARR,
April 10, 1824. Cashier.

I give my testimony with pleasure in favor of Messrs. Maynard & Noyes' Ink.

ANDREW BOYLE,
Chief Clk. Gen. Post Office.

Manufactured and sold by *Maynard & Noyes* Chemists and Druggists, 39 Washington Street, Boston. The Liquid Ink is sold by the gallon, quart or pint. It is also neatly put up in half pint, and pint and a half bottles. Stationers can be supplied with it by the barrel, as cheap as they can make it.

The above Ink Powder for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

J. ANDERSON & CO.

Who are authorized to warrant it.

Pittsburgh, January 7, 1825.—5t.

J. BYRNE,

Umbrella Manufacturer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the manufacture of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, of the most substantial kind, and neatest fashion, at his shop, in Third street, north side, between Wood and Market streets, where he will always be found, ready and willing to execute their commands in the line of his profession. Having paid a fee, and served a regular time to the business, under a first master, in one of the most fashionable cities of Great Britain, he feels confident he will be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

Every kind of *Repairing* done with neatness and despatch. The smallest favor will be gratefully received and punctually and promptly executed.

He has on hand a quantity of his genuine *JAPANNARNISH*, for boots and shoes, which, besides giving to the leather a beautiful jet black lustre, mollifies and nourishes it by its lubricating qualities, so that the price will be trebly repaid in the additional durability imparted to the leather. It will contract no fœtid smell by keeping in any clime or season, and when polished, will not soil the whitest muslin. It is put up in stone jars, sealed with wax, and the maker's initials impressed upon the cork, with proper directions labelled on the jar, and signed with his own holigraph. It is now selling at 25 cents per jar, just half the former price.

December 10—eoly.

Notice to Creditors.

MY CREDITORS are hereby notified, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the several acts of insolvency of this commonwealth; and that the said Court have appointed the 7th day of February next, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh; when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

James J. Neel,
Farmer, Mifflin Township.

January 14, 1825.—3t.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the several acts for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that said court have appointed Monday, the seventh day of February next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend.

JEREMIAH CROWLY,
Carpenter, Pittsburgh.

January 14—3t.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

TO LET.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers to rent the premises occupied by Robert Grierson, on the corner of Market St. and the Diamond. Possession given the first of April next.

Lemmon Irwin.

Jan. 7, 1825—tf.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Misses M'Arthur,

Respectfully announce that they have opened a

Boarding and Day School,

In Third Street, between Market & Wood.

THEY trust they may be found successful in their endeavors to promote the moral, literary, and general improvement of the Young Ladies committed to their care. Their system of instruction comprehends all that is necessary in a polite and useful education, and their plans are such as are most approved and adopted in the first establishments of a similar kind in Europe.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—3t*

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are requested to call and settle the same, before or on the 1st day of February next, as after that time they will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

John Little,

Saddler, Corner of Market and Water Streets

December 24—tIF

NEW GOODS.

MYERS & ADAMS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings, corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS,
BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c.

ALSO,—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS; Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS;

ALSO,—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware*, and *Groceries*, all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax, Country Linen, Bags, &c.

Oct 22, 1824—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,

A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever

PRINTING PRESS.

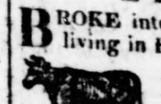
IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2 tf.

STRAY COW.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, living in Plum township, near Turtle Creek,



An old RED COW, marked with the letters D. W. on her right horn, and having some white on her breast, bag, and near the end of her tail. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

John King.

Jan. 14, 1825—3t.*

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

Justices' Blanks

For sale at this Office.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Wholesale Grocers,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y. H. and Imperial Teas,

Bo Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office

Is in the North corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

FOR SALE,

A new and well-toned

CHURCH ORGAN,

WARRANTED to be a first rate instrument. It will be sold so low as to make it an object worthy the immediate attention of any person or society wishing to purchase. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money.

Apply to the Editor of this Gazette.

Sept. 17.—4m*

THE PITTSBURGH

MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,

Having enlarged their assortment of

American Manufactures,

CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the interior. Amongst the articles now on sale, are the following:

Broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, Satinets, Checks, Tickings, Plaids, Shirtings and Sheetings, Flax and Tow Linen and Bags, Window Glass, 7 9, 8-10, 10-12, 9-12, 10-14, 11-15, 11-17, 12-16, 12-17, and 12-18, Glass ware assorted, Nails, Bar Iron for light wagon tire, Teaplate Stoves, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted, Axes, Augers, Bells, Bed Screws, Brushes, Barkmills, Corn Shellers, Coffee Mills, Curry Combs, Tow and Wool Cards, Hatter's and Fuller's Jacks, Comb Plate, Bed Cords, Plough lines and Cordage assorted, Hoes, Hatchets, Hammers, Latches, Stock and Knob Locks, assorted, of superior quality, Mattocks, Plated ware for saddlers, Ploughs, Planes, Paper, Reeds, Shuttles, Spindles and Cranks for spinning wheels, Spades and Shovels, Socket Shovels, Scale beams, Steelyards—common and patent, Sprigs, Sparables, Wire Sieves, White Lead, Wool Hats, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT, FOR CASH.

20,000 lbs. GREEN COPPERAS.
10 bls. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality.
SPANISH TOBACCO SEGARS.
MACHINE CARDS.
CURRIER'S KNIVES.
Candlewick.

Orders and consignments addressed to GEO. COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and and promptly executed.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824.—tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that we, the subscribers, have severally applied to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the said judges have appointed Monday the 7th day of February next, for the hearing of us and our respective creditors, at the court house, in the City of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be respectively discharged.

John Vandivender,
Of the city of Pittsburgh, Blacksmith.
Jeremiah M'Donald,
Of said city, Laborer.
Isaac Shunk,
Of Pitt township, Gunsmith.
Matthew Rankin,
Of Washingtoncounty, Farmer.

Jan. 14, 1825.—3t.s.e.